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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

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U. N. Troops To Cross 38th Parallel

BRITAIN FAVOURS PROPOSAL

Concern About India's Attitude

LONDON, September 27, (PTI- Reuter).

THE British Government was today believed to have reached a tentative conclusion that United Nations' troops would have to go north of the 38th Parallel in Korea.

The Government was understood to be sounding out Commonwealth Governments and other friendly powers on a resolution which she may submit to the Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly next Friday.

The terms of the resolution now being privately studied in New York by interested delegations are considered in diplomatic quarters here definitely to imply a decision to cross the Parallel.

On no other terms could a united Korea based on elections supervised by the United Nations be contemplated in the British view.

ANXIETY

But diplomatic circles here were said to be a little anxious about the reaction to this proposal from South-East Asian countries, particularly India.

The implication about ending the partition line between North and South Korea raises two serious problems.

One is whether the advance to the Chinese frontier of United Nations authority, which in its Korean policy is disputed by the Communist world, would provoke a strong reaction from Moscow and Peking. The other is the form of Government which would eventually take power in a United Korea.

It remains to be seen whether the British resolution would in practice mean the extension of the rule of the Syngman Rhee Government to the whole country and whether it would obtain the support of the free nations of Asia.

The Mischief A Zero Does

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27 (PTI).

THE "mystery of the extra zero" which raised Travancore-Cochin's procurement target for the month of August from three thousand to thirty thousand tons, resulting in an aggrieved rejoinder from that State's Chief Minister to the Central Food Minister, has now been "traced" to a mistake in telegraphic transmission.

The Union Food Minister telegraphed to the Chief Minister of Travancore-Cochin on August 15 from Bombay mentioning the State's target of procurement during August. This figure had risen ten times during transmission and newspaper reports had laid the blame on a Union food official.

20 COPS KILLED IN VIENNA

Workers' Protest Ends In Riot

VIENNA, Sept. 27 (PTI-Reuter):— Leaders of factory council groups who yesterday led a demonstration through Vienna in protest against the Government's new wage-price agreement called meetings today to discuss "further resistance."

The demonstrations through the streets ended in riots in which 20 policemen were injured. Windows were broken and a police van and two buses were overturned.

Crowds of women, children and elderly men sat on railway lines for hours and halted traffic from Vienna to the western zones. This morning the city had returned to normal.

BARODA POLICEMAN FATALLY ASSAULTED

BARODA, Sept. 27, (PTI).

One of two policemen escorting three "suspicious characters" was fatally assaulted on the outskirts of the city on Monday night.

It is stated that the suspicious characters, who were being taken to the police station for routine questioning, attacked the policemen and after fatally injuring one escaped.

Police are investigating.

Follow The New Constitution

DR. PRASAD'S CALL

SIMLA, Sept. 27 (PTI): President Rajendra Prasad said here today: "If Indians make a success of the new Constitution by following the principles behind it they will not only feel proud of themselves but will make the country an envy of others."

The President was replying in Hindustani to an address presented on behalf of the century-old Municipal Committee of Simla in the Durbar Hall of Snowdon, formerly summer residence of the British Commander-in-Chief in India.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad alluded to the changes that had taken place during the last few years and the turmoils and hardships that accompanied them. He said the people had faced them squarely, and felt confident that they would display similar courage and fortitude if any more such hardships were to occur again.

ATOMIC CENTRES IN BRITAIN

LONDON, Sept. 27 (PTI-Reuter):— The Government has ordered work to be speeded up at Britain's new atomic centre at Capenhurst, Cheshire, and Sellafield on the Cumberland coast, usually reliable sources here said today.

Britain will shortly have seven such centres in all.

Kashmir: Full Dixon Report On
Pages 2, 5 and 8

Ending Trade Restrictions

32-NATION TALKS

DEVONSHIRE, Sept. 27 (PTI-Reuter): Trade experts from 49 nations brought the atmosphere of a miniature United Nations Assembly to this South-West resort today as they gathered for Thursdays opening of a third "battle of the tariffs."

Following up the work of earlier conferences at Geneva in 1947, and Annecy, France, in 1949, this gathering will soon settle down to bargain over traiff and trade agreements.

It will probably continue eight or nine months.

Many existing restrictions are expected to be the object of complaint and principal target of criticism will be the British Commonwealth.

The United States is expected to lead the attempts to loosen import restrictions imposed by the sterling area last year.

Thirty-two nations are contracting parties to the general agreement. Six others are applying for admission.

BALSEV SINGH AT DEOLALI

The Hon'ble Sardar Baldev Singh, Defence Minister, Government of India, paid a visit to the Artillery School at Deolali, recently. Picture shows Sardar Baldev Singh inspecting a gun at the Artillery School.

AND SUN TURNED BLUE....

LONDON, Sept. 27 (PTI-Reuter).

THE sun turned blue over North Britain yesterday and sent anxious citizens rushing to their telephones to ask if the world was ending.

It was its second phase in three days. On Sunday it startled North Americans by turning purple and darkening the sky. Weather experts are puzzled.

The majority opinion plumped for smoke, and linked the phenomenon with reported forest blazes with North America. One astrologist thought sulphur particles had been blown across the Atlantic from mines in Canada.

Others could not be so certain. They thought that the sun had changed its colour through refraction of light from clouds pressing in front of it at an enormous height.

The full moon also appeared sky blue in parts of Scotland tonight.

TANDON'S TALKS INCONCLUSIVE

Formation Of Working Committee Deferred

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27 (PTI).

THE three-day parleys in Delhi over the question of the formation of a Congress Working Committee with the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, as a member ended inconclusively today.

The Congress President, Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, who had hoped yesterday to announce the personnel of the Working Committee today, told correspondents that he was not in a position to do so now.

"I do not know whether I shall be able to announce it till I return to Lucknow from Calcutta on October 8", he said.

The talks which, according to Mr. Tandon, were "hopeful" yesterday, were resumed this morning when, for the first time in Delhi, all the top leaders, Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Maulana Azad met together with the Congress President for a discussion of the question.

Today's talks which lasted about three hours, it is stated, ended inconclusively, and did not appear to have produced complete reconciliation of the divergent viewpoints.

The Congress President, Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, leaves tonight for Lucknow en route to Calcutta.

Socialists Acquitted

GWALIOR, Sept. 27 (PTI): The City Magistrate acquitted today eight Socialists, including the Provincial Chief, Mr. P. Milind, who were being prosecuted for defying the ban imposed on meetings and processions by the District Magistrate.

The magistrate held that the order was improper.

Reds Demonstrate In West Germany

DUSSELDORF, Sept. 27 (PTI-Reuter): German police tonight charged with batons to break up a crowd demonstrating in protest against the British requisitioning of the West German Communist Party headquarters here yesterday. Demonstrations had been banned.

6,000 Bales Of Cotton Burnt In Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Sept. 27 (PTI-Reuter): Six thousand bales of Indian cotton worth about one hundred thousand Australian pounds (80,000 sterling) were destroyed or damaged in a fire on the waterfront here today.

The blaze was believed to have started in a dump of one hundred bales just unloaded from the 7000-ton British steamer "Chyebaser".

FLOODS RAVAGE MONTGOMERY

400 Sq. Miles Under Water

LAHORE, Sept. 27 (PTI).—Sappers and boats are being flown to different places in Lyallpur and Montgomery Districts, where the flood situation has deteriorated considerably during the last 24 hours.

According to the latest reports available here about 400 square miles of Montgomery District have been flooded involving nearly 300,000 people in more than a hundred towns and villages. About 10,000 pounds of food supplies have been dropped over Kalia area in Lyallpur by RPAF planes.

At Harappa, most of the streets and low-lying areas are under water. In this area three thousand are still marooned.

Flood water from the Ravi is reported to be now heading towards Khanewal and Kabirwala.

Although the flood situation is rapidly improving in the districts of Lahore, Sialkot and Sheikhupura frequent reports of house collapses are causing anxiety to the authorities.

Four persons were killed and three seriously injured in a house collapse in Lahore on Tuesday.

RUSSIANS SEIZE BRITISH VESSEL

LONDON, Sept. 27 (PTI-Reuter):— The 684-ton British trawler, "Swanella", of Hull has been seized by a Russian patrol vessel while fishing off Murmansk in the Arctic Ocean, a Foreign Office spokesman said here today.

Information to this effect had been received by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

"No details of the incident are yet available," the spokesman added.

POLICE FIRE IN AIR

Rioting Villagers Dispersed

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 27.

Police today fired in the air to disperse a riotous crowd in Sammiti village in Dehegam District, it is learnt here.

People of two adjoining villages, it is reported, clashed on the question of diverting high flood water to save the crops. The situation took a grave turn and the police party was called in.

Officials have arrived here and investigations are proceeding.

Far East Air Force Mishap; 1 Killed

TOKYO, Sept. 27, (PTI-Reuter): One person was missing and ten were rescued when a B-17 from the Far East air forces crashed into Tokyo Bay this morning.

Japanese fishing boats picked up the ten survivors.

A member of a rescue squadron was let down from a helicopter into a Japanese boat and gave first aid to the survivors.

INVITING RED CHINA TO U. N. COUNCIL

Malik To Force Issue

FLUSHING MEADOW, Sept. 27 (PTI-Reuter): The question of inviting the Chinese Communists to take part in Security Council deliberations on the Formosan issue will be debated by the Council when it meets tonight.

Mr. Jacob Malik, Soviet delegate, was understood to have asked for the meeting to force the issue to a vote.

Prepare For Trials And Tribulations

ASOKA MEHTA'S WARNING TO TEXTILE STRIKERS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

BOMBAY'S Socialist leader Mr. Asoka Mehta placed today two clear-cut alternatives before the textile strikers of the city in the event of their deciding to continue the strike indefinitely. One was to stay in the city and face all the trials and tribulations that might follow in the wake of the drastic measures to be adopted by the Government in their attempt to break the strike. The other alternative was to return to the countryside.

Mr. Mehta however warned that even in the villages life would not be a bed of roses. They would be faced with untold privations, the worst of them being the fear of starvation which stalked the entire rural area of the State.

The Socialist leader was addressing a mass meeting of textile strikers, about 10,000 strong, at Bandra. The meeting was convened by the city Socialists in pursuance of the directive issued by Mr. Narendra Dev, Chairman of the Socialist Party of India to observe September 27 as the "all-India strike day as a mark of public sympathy towards the textile strikers of the city. Senapati P. M. Bapat presided.

WILL TO HOLD ON

Mr. Mehta said that Prime Minister Pandit Nehru during his recent visit to Bombay had been acquainted with the demands of the workers as put forward by the Mill Mazdoor Sabha. The latter had however made it abundantly clear that Government could not consider the demand while the strike was on.

It appeared to him that the top-ranking leaders at New Delhi had advised the Bombay Government to take drastic measures to break the strike and to arrest strikers en masse. Government believed, said Mr. Mehta, that just as they broke the sweepers' strike, they would succeed in breaking the textile strike also. They had however failed to realise the will and strength of the textile labour.

Mr. Mehta made it clear to those present that with the arrest of the leaders, strikers would have to create a new leadership from among themselves if they intended to continue the

(Continued on Page 6)

Liaquat Writes To Nehru

KARACHI, Sept. 27 (PTI): Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan, is understood to have sent a communication tonight to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

No information was, however, available, as regards the nature or the contents of the communication.

NOTORIOUS DACOIT SHOT DEAD

Encounter With Jhansi Police

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE Sept. 27: Govind Singh, a notorious outlaw of Vindhya Pradesh who escaped from the Nawgaon Jail in April last was shot dead in an encounter with the Jhansi police, according to a wireless message received here.

It is stated that Saugor police got scent of Govind Singh and his gang in Saugor district Madhya Pradesh but the latter evaded arrest.

While running away from the police chase the outlaw was spotted by an armed villager. The villager shot at the outlaw and injured him seriously. Govind Singh, however, ran away and proceeded towards his home town. While he and his gang were in a Jhansi village police received information and rushed to the place. In the encounter that followed between the gang and the police, Govind Singh was shot dead.

SEOUL BADLY DAMAGED

Marines Occupy Embassies

SEOUL, Sept. 27 (PTI-Reuter).— United States Marines today occupied all Allied embassies and other big buildings standing in Seoul.

The city is badly damaged, for in the terrific bombardment every modern building was burned out or smashed.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Body To Consider Commission's Report

POONA, Sept. 27 (PTI): The Government of Bombay have set up a committee to consider the recommendation of the Radhakrishnan Commission on university education that a university degree should not be required for Government administrative services and that special state examinations for recruitment to the various services should be organised.

Giving this information in the Bombay Assembly today, the Chief Minister, Mr. B. G. Kher, said that the Committee's report was expected shortly. He said that arrangements had also been made to set up a nucleus organisation for vocational guidance and information. Government was also considering the manner in which credit might be given to class work in assessing a candidates final performance in scholastic examinations.

The Premier replied in the negative to a question whether there was a proposal to amalgamate the universities of Mysore and Karnatak.

Goondas Act Renewed In Nagpur

NAGPUR, Sept. 27, (PTI): The proclamation of emergency under the Central Provinces and Berar Goondas Act, within the already specified areas of Nagpur district, has been renewed for a further period of one month with effect from October 1, 1950.

Italy To Have A Civil Defence Corps

ROME, Sept. 27, (PTI-Reuter): Italian Government has announced its decision to create a civil defence corps, largely comprised of volunteers to be called out in case of war or calamity.

The Home Minister told reporters that the decision completed the second phase of Italy's programme of intensified defence measures.

The first phase was the decision last week to spend 150 thousand million lire in the next three years on bringing Italy's army strength up to the peace treaty limit of 12 divisions.

LOANS: The Collector of Meshama in a Press Note said that 'takavi' loans will be given to the distressed people in Meshama district for the reconstruction of collapsed houses and for purchasing seeds to cultivators whose crops were washed off during the recent rains and floods.

Escaped Prisoners Arrested

INDORE, Sept. 27 (PTI): The police constable and three prisoners, who escaped from Maheswar police post with all the available ammunition on August 9 last, have been arrested by by the Madhya Bharat police.

The constable, last man of the gang to be arrested, was taken into custody today at Ratlam Railway Station.

The police have so far recovered four rifles, 230 cartridges and Rs. 550 in their 18-day search.

Dibrugarh Rocked Again

DIBRUGARH, Sept. 27 (PTI): Dibrugarh was rocked again by earthquake at 11-45 a.m. today. The shock lasted for 5 seconds.

The A.I.C.C. election to the remaining 154 seats in Andhra, which were postponed at the last minute under instructions from Mr. S. K. Patil, A.I.C.C. Special Representative, are expected to be held by the end of October or early in November, according to P.C.C. circles in Vijyawada.

HELP ASSAM

Have you sent your contribution to the Assam Relief Fund? If not, do so immediately. Lakhs of people in distress wait for your help.

Send your contribution to: the Governor's Earthquake Relief Fund. Imperial Bank, Shillong. All post offices accept your Money Orders free of charges. The following amounts have been received up to 23-9-'50.

Upto 22-9.'50	7,35,853	6	1
Assam	3,940	0	0
Bombay	802	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	50	0	0
Orissa	10,000	0	0
Manipur	5,000	0	0
Punjab	50	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	400	0	0
Vindhya Pradesh	177	5	0
West Bengal	25	0	0
Total: Rs.	7,56,297	11	1

W. BENGAL CENSUS OPERATION

Rs. 10 Lakhs To Be Spent

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27 (PTI): The 1951 census operation and the work in connection with the preparation of national register in West Bengal is expected to cost rupees 10 lakhs, it is learnt today.

This includes about Rs. 4 lakhs for the work in Calcutta area.

The Government of India will bear one half of the expenditure and the Calcutta Corporation Rs. one lakh for the work in Calcutta. The rest will be borne by the Government of West Bengal.

MORE CENTRAL LOANS FOR REHABILITATION

Bombay Gets Rs. 50 Lakhs

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27 (PTI).

THE Central Ministry of Rehabilitation has announced the sanction of further loans to the Governments of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch and to the Sindhu Resettlement Corporation which is building a township near Kandla.

These decisions followed discussions held with these governments last week by Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain, Rehabilitation Minister and Mr. D.V. Dantayagi, Joint Secretary of the Rehabilitation Ministry, who paid a visit to Bombay, Rajkot, Bhuj and Kandla.

Bombay will receive Rs 25 lakhs for housing and a further sum of Rs. 25 lakhs for advancing urban loans to displaced traders, shopkeepers ect. Bombay had earlier received Rs. 35 lakhs during the current year for urban loans, but representations were received for a further allotment of Rs. 15 lakhs Mr. Jain agreed to this demand during his stay at Bombay, but further consideration it was decided to raise the sum by another Rs. 10 lakhs.

Bombay will also receive a sum of Rs. five lakhs for expenditure on education and T.B. patients.

SAURASHTRA

A sum of Rs. 80 lakhs will be paid to the Saurashtra Government for expenditure on housing and urban loans. This is expected to solve finally the rehabilitation problem in Saurashtra.

A sum of Rs. two lakhs will be paid to the Chief Commissioner of Kutch for the resettlement of Kutchi displaced persons who came from Sind. They are mostly agriculturists. To the Sindhu Resettlement Corporation, the Central Ministry of Rehabilitation will pay the remaining half of its contribution to the Corporation's share capital amounting to Rs. 12,50,000 In addition a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs towards the construction of the township will be paid to the Corporation.

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District Officer on Rs. 150/- p.m. for important towns of India and States to develop the sales of all kinds of spare parts of Motor Vehicles and our own manufactured Batteries, Distilled water, Acid Brake fluid, Motor Oil, Grease, Gear Oil, etc., by nominating suitable workers on pay and commission basis. Selected candidate shall have to interview at Calcutta at his own expenses and invest Rs. 268/-. Local and influential need apply by post. The Dhakeswari Motors Ltd., 91, Theatre Road, Calcutta-17. (8770)

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PUBLIC NOTICES

THE BHARAT SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company "Gool Mansion", Homji Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of September, 1950, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made upto 31st March, 1950.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, under Article 130 of the Articles of Association of the Company, but, who being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire under Article 137 of the Articles of Association of the Company but who being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 14th day of September, 1950, to THURSDAY, the 28th day of September, 1950, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
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Managing Agents.

Bombay, 6th Sept., 1950.

(8685)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE GUJARAT ART & MUSIC CIRCLE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the President of The Gujarat Art and Music Circle, that a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Circle will be held at the Office of the Circle, Cama Chambers, 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay on SATURDAY the 7th of October, 1950, at 4 p.m. sharp to discuss and decide upon the future activities of the Circle. The Members of the Committee will please therefore make it convenient to attend without fail.

Dated this 26th day of September, 1950.

8783

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MORESHWAR MADAN MANTRI of Bombay Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to us. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our address at 61 Parel Village, Bombay No. 12 and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold tenure land or ground with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, admeasuring 362.66 Square Yards or thereabouts (out of and forming part of a larger piece of land or ground admeasuring 662.26 square yards) being Plot No. 42 A 1, situate, lying and being off Gokhale Road South in the City and Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 1948, 1849 parts Cadastral Survey No. 1394 part of Lower Parel Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 3344 and Street No. 808 and bounded as follows: on the East by the property bearing C. S. No. 1249 of Lower Parel Division, on the West by property, bearing C. S. No. 1394 of Lower Parel Division, on or towards the South by property bearing C. S. No. 1252 of Lower Parel Division and on or towards the North by the property of Sulochanabai D. Patkar bearing Plot No. 42A.

Dated this 28th day of September, 1950.

DINKAR ANANTRAO PARALKAR
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Simply send us a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and we will send you for Rs. 1/4/- postage extra detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things profit and loss in business, promotion, transfer in service, birth, marriage, happiness and bodily ailments and directions will be sent to safeguard yourself from the evil influence of the stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of prophecies

Pt. DEV DUTI SHASTRI
RAJ JYOTISHI
(B.C.B.) KARTARPUR (E.P.)

Pakistan, The Aggressor: Dixon's Admission

REPORT TO U. N. ON FAILURE OF HIS MISSION

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27.

"WITHOUT going into the causes or reasons why it happened, which presumably forms part of the history of the sub-continent, I am prepared to adopt the view that when the frontier of the State of Jammu and Kashmir was crossed, on, I believe 20th October, 1947, by hostile elements, it was contrary to international law, and that when in May 1948, as I believe, units of the regular Pakistan forces moved into the territory of the State, that too was inconsistent with international law". This admission is made by Sir Owen Dixon, the U. N. Kashmir Mediator, in his 12,000 word report to the Security Council on the failure of his mission.

After he had come to the conclusion that there was no longer any possibility of bringing the parties, namely, India and Pakistan to any composition of the dispute over the State, Sir Owen, with a view to saving the situation, put forward a plea for holding a partial plebiscite in a limited area, including or consisting of the Valley of Kashmir and for partitioning the remainder of the State. But the Valley of Kashmir proved the bone of contention, both the parties staking a claim to it.

THE REPORT IN DETAIL

I HAVE the honour to submit to the Security Council the following report of my attempt to carry out the duties committed to me by the resolution of the Security Council of 14th March 1950.

By that resolution the Security Council called upon the Governments of India and Pakistan to make immediate arrangements to prepare and execute within a period of five months from that date a programme of demilitarization on the basis of certain principles or of some agreed modification of those principles.

The Security Council by the thame resolution decided to appoint a United Nations Representative for certain purposes which included assisting in the preparation of the programme of demilitarization, placing before the Governments or the Security Council any suggestions which in his opinion would be likely to contribute to the expeditious and enduring solution of the dispute between the two Governments about the State of Jammu and Kashmir, exercising the powers that belonged to the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan and reporting to the Security Council.

The choice of the Security Council fell upon me and on 13th April I received news in Sydney of my appointment as United Nations Representative. I at once took steps to discharge myself of my then current responsibilities in Australia and on 26th April I left Sydney for Lake Success. I left New York on 21st May 1950 for Delhi via London, having spent the interval from my arrival on 28th April in obtaining as much information as I could about the nature of the problem with which I was to deal, in making necessary administrative arrangements and in dealing with the appointment of a staff.

DELHI FIRST

I went first to Delhi rather than to Karachi, because the Prime Minister of India was about to leave for Indonesia and wished to see me before his departure. The Prime Minister of Pakistan was at that time in the United States. I arrived in Delhi on 27th May 1950. By that time over ten weeks of the five months mentioned in the first paragraph of the Security Council's resolution had elapsed, but so far as I am aware, no steps in pursuance of the paragraph had been taken by the two Governments.

I spent some days learning from the Prime Minister of India and from members and officers of his administration the nature of India's contentions and her standpoint generally concerning the Kashmir dispute.

On 1st June I went to Karachi and there from Sir Zafrullah Khan and members and officers of the Pakistan Government I obtained the corresponding kind of information about Pakistan's position.

VISIT TO KASHMIR

I left Karachi for Srinagar in the Kashmir valley on 7th June. I remained in Jammu and Kashmir with my base at Srinagar from that date until 12th July.

My purpose in going to Kashmir was to obtain a knowledge of the country, the people, the topographical features, the cease fire line, the general disposition of the armed forces on either side of the cease fire line and the other conditions and circumstances existing in the State which would or might assist me in understanding the dispute and the possible means of resolving it.

I moved about a good deal and amongst other places I visited Bandipura, Sonamarg and Baltal, Poonch and the ajacent area, Rawalakot, the road from Rawalpindi through to Srinagar along the Jhelum Valley, which I traversed several times, and places and posts along that route, Skardu and Gilgit. Jammu and adjacent posts and Leh.

While I was in Srinagar I had more than one interview with Sheikh Abdulah, the Prime Minister of the State.

After I had completed my journeys, inspections and enquiries I remained at Srinagar and occupied myself in the consideration and preparation of plans. I would not have remained in Srinagar so long had it not been for the continued absence from the subcontinent of both Prime Ministers. I had formed the opinion that my best course was to deal with the Prime Ministers and if possible bring them together at a meeting with me at which a sustained effort might be made to effect a settlement.

CEASE-FIRE ORDER

Arrangements On Both Sides Of The Line

The situation as I found it presented strange features. The parties had agreed that the fate of the State as a whole should be settled by a general plebiscite but over a considerable period of time they had failed to agree on any of the preliminary measures which it was clearly necessary to take before it was possible to set up an organization to take a plebiscite.

From 20th October 1947 to 1st January 1949 the State of Jammu and Kashmir had been the scene of continual fighting and some very serious and difficult military operations had been conducted there. But the fighting had been confined to the State.

On 1st January 1949 there was a "cease fire" ordered upon the respective fronts and in July, India and Pakistan agreed upon the position on the ground of the line which was to separate the territories they had respectively.

On the Indian side of this "cease fire line" the forces occupying the territory consisted of troops of the regular Indian Army, State troops and State militia. On the Pakistan side the forces were composed of troops of the Pakistan regular army, Azad Kashmir forces and Northern Scouts. The cease fire line itself was held in strength and thus two considerable armies stood opposed to one another.

The United Nations had established a corps of officers provided by various countries to act observers and assistain maintaining the cease fire along the line and to secure compliance by the parties with the terms of the armistice.

Incidents in which the troops on one side fired on troops on the other or upon a civilian or civilians occurred frequently at some point or another on the line but the incidents nearly all proved of small importance relatively and none threatened a general outbreak of hostilities.

The government of the territory on the Pakistan side of the cease fire line seemed to be administered through an Azad Kashmir "Government" on the west, but in the north through political agents directly responsible to the Pakistan Government.

On the Indian side of the cease fire line the administration of the Government of the State was in the hands of Sheikh Abdullah and his colleagues, subject however to the federal powers of India over such matters as defence and external affairs, obtained under the instrument of accession to India. See Sec. 370 of the Constitution of India. These powers, however, were extensive enough for the purpose of any matter which could arise in relation to the Kashmir dispute or its settlement.

OBVIOUS

It was obvious to me that in my attempt to settle the dispute I must be governed by the course that had been taken by the Security Council and the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan and agreed upon by the parties. It might be true that the chances of such a course proving successful were much reduced by the failure of the parties over so long a period of time, notwithstanding the assistance of the Commission, to agree upon any practical measures in pursuance of that course for the solution of the problem. But the terms of the agreed resolution of 5th January 1949 were specific in appointing a free and and impartial plebiscite as the means by which the question of the accession of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to India or Pakistan would be decided. What was wanting was agreement upon the matters, including demilitarization, which were preliminary to even the commencement of the necessary arrangements for the taking of a poll of the inhabitants.

Primarily my duty, as I conceived it, was to attempt to bring about an agreement upon measures by the execution of which it would be possible for the Plebiscite Administrator to begin his work of organising an overall plebiscite.

Only if and when I was satisfied that no such agreement could be brought about and that all real chance of it was at an end, ought I to turn to some form of settlement other than a plebiscite of the whole State. At the earliest stage possible I informed each of the parties that this was the position I adopted.

In examining the history of past attempts to effect a settlement of the dispute and in listening to India's explanation of her "case" and of the stand she took, I formed the opinion that if I was to succeed in bringing about an agreement upon the matters preliminary to an overall plebiscite it would be necessary to meet certain objections which it would make.

INDIA'S STAND

There was first the allegation, so often repeated by India, that Pakistan was an aggressor who had no 'locus standi' and whose troops had no title to be within the State.

There was the position taken by India that during the period of preparation for and the taking of the plebiscite the territory to the west of the cease fire line should not be under the immediate governmental authority and direction of Pakistan or be administered by the Azad Kashmir "Government".

There was the claim made by India that there must be no impairment of or prejudice to the recognition of the sovereignty of the State of Jammu and Kashmir over the northern areas, i.e. the areas to the north of the cease fire line when it turns to run east.

There was the assertion that if there was a very great reduction of troops on India's side of the cease fire line there would be danger of further incursions from the other side of the line. These were objections the application and consequences of which might be developed in detail, but it is enough for me to state briefly their nature.

In preparing my plans to lay before the Prime Ministers I endeavoured to meet these various positions. But I was very much alive both to the necessity and the difficulty of securing the freedom and fairness of the plebiscite. The plans I had in mind for the Pakistan side of the cease fire line would, I thought, remove any difficulty there. But I felt much concern about the Indian side of the cease fire line.

If bodies of troops belonging to one side remained in populous areas, if all the powers of Sheikh Abdullah's Administration, which had the deepest possible interest in the result of the poll, remained exerciseable if the State militia went about under arms and the State police were left to exert whatever influence arises from their position in such a community, it appeared to me that there were the gravest dangers to a free expression of the will of the inhabitants, and almost a certainty that if the result was adverse to Pakistan she would challenge the plebiscite as neither free nor fair.

I therefore worked up more than one plan or set of plans to deal with this situation. In doing so I saw that this was a question in which the Security Council itself was directly interested. For the plebiscite was to be conducted under its authority and it would not be right for me as a United Nations Representative to put forward or consent to conditions of settlement which would expose a plebiscite taken by the United Nations to reasonable suspicion on the ground that because of intimidation or apprehensions of the voters or for other reasons it was not free and fair.

MEETING WITH NEHRU & LIAQUAT

The Prime Minister of India returned to New Delhi on 24th June, 1950, and the Prime Minister of Pakistan returned to Karachi on 13th July, 1950. They both agreed to meet me in New Delhi on Thursday, 20th July for the purpose of attempting together to settle the Kashmir question.

The meeting began at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the day arranged and continued from day to day until Monday, 24th July when by common consent it was brought to an end.

At the opening of the meeting I informed the two Prime Ministers that as far as I was concerned they could talk with the utmost freedom because, subject to one qualification, what they said need not be disclosed. That qualification was that, if my mission failed, I must report to the Security Council the nature of the proposals made and rejected and if, on the other hand, agreement was reached, the agreement would of course be reported. I stated at the outset that I proposed to pursue the question of the measures necessary to make it possible to hold a plebiscite to determine the destination of the State of Jammu and Kashmir as a whole, the first measure being of course the demilitarisation of the area.

I found that neither country had any affirmative plans or proposals which her Prime Minister wished to put forward. I therefore proceeded to describe the course which I would propose to them.

The first matter which I raised was the necessity, in the event of agreement, of insuring that each party felt full confidence that whatever steps a settlement might make incumbent on the other party to take would in fact be taken more particularly in the withdrawal of troops and the reduction of military strength, and I suggested that, independently of other reasons for confidence which I emphasized, this could be secured by avoiding indefinite undertakings and by stipulating that no cause for refusal or failure to do what the party undertook to do should suffice unless an appropriate authority of the United Nations so certified. To this there appeared to be no specific objection.

SIR OWEN DIXON
The Knot Was Too Tight

FRONTIER CROSSINGS

Against International Law

Upon a number of occasions in the course of the period beginning with the reference on 1st January, 1948 of the Kashmir dispute to the Security Council, India had advanced not only the contention to which I have already referred that Pakistan was an aggressor but the further contention that this should be declared. The Prime Minister of India, at an early stage of the meeting made the same contention and he referred to it repeatedly during the conference.

I took up the positions, first that the Security Council had not made such a declaration; secondly that I had neither been commissioned to make nor had I made any judicial investigation of the issue; but thirdly that without going into the causes or reasons why it happened, which presumably formed part of the history of the sub-continent, I was prepared to adopt the view that when the frontier of the State of Jammu and Kashmir was crossed, on I believe 20th October 1947, by hostile elements, it was contrary to international law, and that when, in May 1948, as I believe, units of the regular Pakistan forces moved into the territory of the State, that too was inconsistent with international law.

I, therefore, proposed that the first step in demilitarization should consist in the withdrawal of the Pakistan Regular forces commencing on a named day. After a significant number of days from the named day, then other operations on each side of the cease-fire line should take place and as far as practicable, concurrently. What numer of days should be fixed as significant was a matter of detail for them to settle.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan expressed strongly his dissent from the third of the three positions I took up, that is to say the third of the positions stated above. But he expressed his readiness to accept, in compliance with my request, that proposition that as a first step in demilitarisation the withdrawal of the regular force of the Pakistan Army should begin on a speciled day and that a significant number of days should elapse before the commencement of any operation involving forces on the Indian side of the cease fire line.

The purpose of this report in dealing with the meeting is to state what proposals were made and the extent to which they were rejected. For that purpose it is not necessary to adhere to the order followed in the discussion, an order governed by the desirability of giving the Prime Ministers a general understanding of the basis of my proposals and also of pursuing them and any alternative suggestions in detail.

DEMILITARISATION PLAN

I shall therefore state at once in outline what were the rest of my proposals for demilitarization of the area.

After fixing a day and hour for the withdrawal of the forces of the Pakistan regular army from the area west or west and north of the cease fire line, the parties would, according to my proposal fix so many days, from the commencement of such withdrawal, for India to begin the removal of the armed forces in the area east and south of the cease fire.

I asked for:

(1) The withdrawal of the forces of the Indian Regular Army.

(2) The withdrawal or disarming and disbandment of the Jammu and Kashmir State Forces.

(3) The disarming and disbandment of the Jammu and Kashmir State Militia.

I made no stipulation as to the sequence of these three operations relatively to one another.

On the other side of the cease fire line my proposal was that Pakistan would commence to disarm and disband (1) the Azad Kashmir forces and (2) the Northern Scouts.

I proposed that the day and hour for her commencing to do so should be fixed by reference to the withdrawal of the Pakistan Regular Army. I suggested that the foregoing operations on each side should be divided into phases and that plans should be prepared for the carrying out of each phase by the respective Chiefs of Staffs and that my Military Adviser should consider each plan and should be entitled to recommend alterations.

I also suggested that the Pakistan plans should be settled first and then my Military Adviser should furnish them to the Indian Chief of Staff so that such plans would be before them when settling their own plans.

Turning to the forces that either party might need on their respective sides of the present cease fire line after demilitarization and pending the plebiscite I said that this should be determined according to purpose.

The presence of armed forces during the period preceding the taking of the vote and while it was being taken tended against the independence of voting and the fairness of the poll and the number of the troops should therefore be as small as possible.

I suggested that if the purpose was defined for which armed forces were needed it would then become a matter for the Chiefs of Staff in consultation with my Military Adviser to agree on the forces to be used and their disposition.

I said that as far as I could see there could be no need for troops unless for one or other of certain possible purposes which I stated.

On the Pakistan side I mentioned the purposes (i) of ensuring the fulfilment of the obligation of Pakistan not to permit tribesmen, marauders or other raiders to enter the Kashmir Valley from her side of the cease fire line, (ii), of disarming and disbanding the Azad Forces, a temporary purpose involving perhaps chiefly the Ordnance Corps, (iii) of quietening the fears which might possibly arise among Muslims, if they were left entirely without any ostensible protection, and perhaps of aiding the civil power in maintaining order.

On the Indian side the purpose of troops would be, (i) to be available in aid of the civil power in maintaining order where the population was mixed in the south or south-west of the State, (ii) to guard the northern approaches to the Valley against possible incursions through or by way of the Jhelum Valley, Keran and Tithwal and thence by Handwara, the Tragbal Pass from Guaris to Bandipura and the Zoji-la Pass and thence to Baltal and Sonamarg.

The Prime Minister of India rejected this plan on grounds of which it is impossible in this report to give an exhaustive statement. But he made these points and they are enough for the purpose of this report without going into arguments of a more abstract description.

NEHRU'S REJECTION

Fear Of Attack By Pakistan

I state the points in a summary form:

(i) The possibility of Pakistan making an attack notwithstanding the withdrawal of her forces and notwithstanding any assurance she might give, must be taken into account amongst other dangers for which India might need forces on her side of the cease fire line, pending the plebiscite.

(2) The need for protecting the area against the incursions of marauders or more serious dangers could not be limited to specific approaches such as I had mentioned.

(3) The Militia, which were organized and paid by the State, though under the command of Indian officers, performed duties of police and in any case could not be disarmed and disbanded without prejudicing the organization of the State. It was a thing India would not ask the State to do.

(4) The reason why India was being asked to limit the forces she would use in discharging her responsibilities in the defence of the State as part of India was because there had been an invasion of the State and because Pakistan and Azad forces remained within its boundaries and that was a thing India could not countenance for a moment.

These matters were elaborately discussed.

To the first point the Prime Minister of Pakistan replied that Pakistan would commit no such breach of faith, that in any case it would be folly for her to do so and even greater folly to commit her forces to an attack in Kashmir and that to retain forces in order to protect the area against such a possible attack meant there was to be no demilitarization.

QUESTION OF MILITIA

With reference to the third point I said that it was immaterial to me how the Militia were dealt with or disposed of so long as they did not form a body of armed men in excess of the forces which were allowed to remain on the Indian side of the cease fire line because they were agreed to be necessary for the military purposes in contemplation.

There were other ways of seeing that they were not present as a body of armed men in the area while the vote was about to be taken. But it was inconsistent with the fairness or freedom of the plebiscite to have any such exhibition of force as would be involved in the presence of the Militia, more especially as the State Government was so vitally interested in the result of the plebiscite.

As to the fourth point I said that the reason for my asking for a re-

(Continued On Page 5)

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Socialist Labour Chiefs Convicted

"STRIKE ILLEGAL"

BOMBAY, Wednesday

MESSRS G. D. MAHAJANI, President of the Mill Mazdoor Sabha, Raja Kulkarni, its General Secretary and Baburao Jagtap, Joint-Secretary, were today convicted and sentenced to six months R. I. and a fine of Rs. 1000 each by Rao Saheb C. B. Velkar, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court.

Failure to pay the fine would entail a further term of six weeks rigorous imprisonment.

The case against the accused was under Section 27 of the Industrial Disputes applicte Tribunal Act 1950, and was instituted by the Labour Commissioner, Government of Bombay.

In summing up the case on the basis of the arguments preferred by the Defence, Rao Saheb Velkar observed that looking at the scheme of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1946, the Act had been framed to provide a regulation of the relations between the employer and employee. Under Section 246 of the Indian Constitution the State Legislature was empowered to make laws with respect to those matters subject to the powers exercised by Parliament. Therefore the B.I.R. Act was not ultra vires of the Constitution.

ARTICLE 19

With regard to the operation of Article 19 of the Constitution granting freedom of speech and association, His Worship observed that while these freedoms were granted as fundamental, the speeches made by the accused were against public order and dealt with a matter which was subjudice as the bonus question was pending before the Appellate Tribunal. Again the speeches were an incitement to commit an act which had been declared an offence Article 19(1) (a) could not therefore afford any protection to the accused.

Even admitting the Defence arguments, the Magistrate continued, that the accused had a right to form an active union, this right was again governed by reasonable restrictions in the interests of public order.

Referring to the plea of the Defendants that the representation given to the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh was unjustified, the Magistrate observed that the B.I.R. Act provided, in the event of there being more than one union in an industry, and these unions being in conflict with the policies and principles of one another, representation should be given to one union to negotiate on behalf of the workers and that was the union with the highest membership. Accordingly the R. M. M. S. had been given representation.

In so far as the representation given to the mill-owners was concerned, His Worship felt that the expression "equality before the law" must be taken the mean equal opportunities under similar circumstances. The accused had stated that the B.I.R. Act gave power of representation non-member mill owners and did not gave the same power to individual workers and was therefore ultra vires of Articles 14 of the Constitution. This contention was wrong.

STRIKE ILLEGAL

The Magistrate held that the strike having commenced and continued during the pendency of the appeal before the Appellate Tribunal was an illegal one Section 27 provided that any person who instigated or incited a strike which was illegal shall be punishable. The slogans raised by the accused in the furtherance of their strike call were against the provisions of Section 24 and 25 of the Appellate Tribunal Act and the acts of the accused constituted a contravention of Section 27 of the said Act. The accused were therefore guilty of the charges preferred against them.

The Magistrate, however, observed that he was prepared to give the accused an opportunity to undo what they had done. He would award the minimum penalty under the Act if the accused were willing to call off the strike. But if the accused did not accept the offer, he would be constrained to give the maximum sentence.

His Worship felt that the strike had degenarated into a matter of assault and stone throwing, and was causing untold misery to thousands of workers, leaving the industrial area in turmoil. The sentence passed upon the accused had hence to be a deterrent one.

The accused refused the offer of the Magistrate as a matter of principle. They are however learnt to go on appeal against the sentence.

The Magistrate rtfused to grant them bail.

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

(Indian Chapter)

Inauguration of Conference on Friday 29th September 9 a.m. at Seth G. S. Medical College by The Hon'ble Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur. All doctors and medical students welcome. Almost all surgeons from India and 8 from U.S.A. attending. Medical Ball on SATURDAY, 30th September 8 p.m. at the Sir C. J. Hall Rs. 5/- per head Ladies Free.

Tickets available at Seth G. S. Medical College. Few items of Indian Music and Dancing during the Ball.

VASANT P. MEHTA.
Hon. Secretary

LOANS TO D P STUDENTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Government of India has been granting loans to non-Muslim students and trainees abroad from Pakistan areas, whose parents or guardians have migrated to India as displaced persons, and who for lack of funds, cannot continue their studies or training.

In the case of students and trainees from Eastern Pakistan only such students as went abroad before the migration of their parents or guardians, who have decided to settle in India permanently because it is impossible for them to return and to continue to live in Eastern Pakistan, are eligible for loans.

Applications for such loans should be made either by the students through the office of the High Commissioner in London, or the Embassy in Washington or through the Trade Commissioner elsewhere, or by the parents or guardians of such students abroad, to the Ministry of Rehabilitation, Central Secretariat, New Delhi.

POST AND TELEGRAPH HOLIDAY ON OCT. 2

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Monday the 2nd October 1950, will be a Post and Telegraph Holiday on account of "Mahatma-Gandhi Birth-Day". The Bombay General Post Office and the Town-Sub Offices in the Bombay City will observe holiday working on that day.

No Duty On Alcohol Used For Non-Alcoholic Products

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Government of Bombay has decided not to charge, with effect from October 1 next, any duty on alcohol to be used in the manufacture of such non-alcoholic products as need alcohol in their manufacture. Only a vend fee, which is not refundable, of Rs. 1 per gallon will be charged. The manufacturers will be also allowed to recover and re-use the alcohol without further fee.

The concession, which enables local manufacturers of such products to compete without handicap with ex-t.a State manufacturers, is granted subject to the condition that the use of rectified spirit in such manufactures should be under excise supervision. The recovery of the vend fee will be made at the time of issue of rectified spirit.

Thunder Showers In Rayalseema

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Sept. 27 (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Wednesday the September 27, 1950.

The monsson has withdrawn from Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, West Bengal, Orissa and is withdrawing from the northern half of the Peninsula.

Rainfall accompanied by thunderstorms has been widespread in Myore and Travancore-Cochin and local in Assam Malabar and South Kanara scattered showers have also occurred in the South Konkan, Deccan (Desh) and Tamilnad.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 28TH: Rainfall accompanied by thunderstorms will be fairly widespread in Tamilnad and Travancore-Cochin and occur locally in Malabar, South Kanara, Mysore and Assam a few thundershowers may occur in Rayalseema, South Deccan (Desh) and South West Hyderabad. Isolated thundery conditions are likely in the afternoon in and near Deccan (Desh).

Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, with total rainfall from June 1 1950 and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 hours IST on Sept. 27, 1950.

Ahmedabad 94 78 0 48.7 plus 20.7, Ambala 29 66 0 33.9 plus 8.5, Bangalore 85 67 1.8 12.2 minus 5.5, Baroda 94 75 0 49.9 plus 16.4, Bhopal 91 73 0 31.5 minus 16.0, BOMBAY 89 77 0 59.9 minus 6.7, Calcutta 93 79 0 43.2 minus 3.3, Cherrapunji 70 66 1.8 304.9 minus 5.5 Cuttack 92 77 0 47.7 plus 2.2, Delhi 92 69 0 32.4 plus 10.6, Gwalior 91 74 0 33.6, Hyderabad (Dn.) 90 70 031.3 plus 9.6, Indore 91 69 T 32.3 plus 1.1, Jaipur 92, Jamangar 90, Bhavnagar 94 75 0 21.3 plus 1.3, Lucknow 72 0 25.5 minus 9.4, Madras 91 79 0 30.9 plus 6.7, Mysore 80 69 0.1 9.7 minus 2.9, Nagpur 93 70 0 26.0 minus 16.4, Ootacamund 66 51 0.2 24.2 minus 1.6, Pacharhi 81 67 0 81.4 plus 9.2 Patiala 91 67 0 26.9, Patna 92 74 0 36.5 minus 3.3, Rajkot 94 74 0 26.8 plus 3.6, Ranchi 86 66 0 61.5 plus 14.8, Shilong 75 62 0.3 71.2 plus 16.4, Simla 68 52 0 62.3 plus 16.7. Trichinopoly 94 77 1.0 10.3 minus 0.5, Trivandrum 86 74 1.0 35.5 plus 5.8.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Bhadrapad Vad 2 2006.
Muslim: Zilhej 15, 1369.
Parsi: Farvardin 26, 1320
Sunrise 6-29 a.m., Sunset 6-31 p.m.
Hightide 01-06, 12-57.
Lowtide 06-54 19-03

Engagements

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: Meeting at 3-30 p.m.

CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION: Executive Committee meeting, Servants of India Society Hall, Sandhurt Road 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION: Film shows for members of the medical profession at 8-30 p.m. Blavatsky Lodge.

In Aid Of 'Quake Victims

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Social Sciences Seminar of the Jai Hind Coliage, Bombay has organised a variety entertainment programme "September showers" in aid of the Earthquake sufferers of Assam, on Saturday, September 30, at the Sunderbai Hall.

As this is a cause which must be helped, the organisers of the show have appealed to the generous public of Bombay to contribute their mite to this noble cause.

TODAY'S RADIO

THURSDAY, SEPT 28.

AIR NEWS FROM DELHI

Bengali 7-30 a.m., 1-30 p.m., 7-30, English 8 a.m., 1-30 p.m., 6, 9, Gujarati 8-45 a.m., 7 p.m., 6-10, 9-15, Kannada 7-45 a.m., 7-45, 3-15, Hindi 8-15 a.m., 1-45 p.m., Malayalam 7-30 a.m. 7-30 p.m., Marathi 8-30 a.m., 12-50 p.m. 8 Tamil 7-15 a.m., 2 p.m., 7-15, Telugu 7 a.m., 1-50 p.m. 7 Urdu 9 a.m., 8 p.m.

BOMBAY

244 m.—07-40 Prog., 07-45 Hindi by Radio, G, 08-15 J Bhole, Khayal, 13-10 Stage songs, 13-40 Dancing time, 16-20 School broadcast 17-00 For Children, E, 18-10 V. G Chandorkar, purba, 18-20 D. R. Godbole, eman, kalyan, 18-40 N Bhoite, khayal, 19-00 A. Maroo, G. songs, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 N. Bhoite, khayal, 19-45 For industriat workers, 20-30 N. A. Shah, economic review, G, 20-45 P. J. Dossh "Reporter", G, 21-15 A. Maroo, G. songs, 21-30 Film Songs, 21-45 L. Z. Fatehalley, "gardening as a hobby", 22-00 Chamber music.

VARIATIONS, 353 m.—07-30 Mangal prabhat, M 08-00 M. Ismail, sarangi, 08-45 J. Bhole, M. songs, 12-45 Tantrakari, 13-00 For Women, M. 13-50 Sarangrang, 17-35 V. G. Chandorkar, bhimpalas, 17-45 D. R. Godbole, shree, 18-00 B Manjrekar, M. song, 18-20 For villagers in M and 18-50 in K., 19-30 Commercial news, 20-15 Hindi by Radio, M., 20-30 Day's topic, M., 20-40 Musical interlude, 20-45 R. Pandey, poetry recitation, H., 21-00 N. Bhoite, M. song. 21-45 J Bhole, kh. & bhavgeet.

BARODA

250 m., 07-30 Bhajans, 07-45 Progs., 07-50 S. Joshi, bhajan, 08-15 As in Ahmedabad, 17-30 As in Ahmedabad, 18-10 R Thakore, shyam-kalyan, 18-30 For rural listeners, 19-00 Juthika Roy's party, 19-15 G. talk, 19-30 R Thakore, samayno rag, 20-00 S Joshi, bhajan, 20-10 Locals, 20-30 G. geet, 21-30 P. G. Telang's M play "Panna daai".

AHMEDABAD

326.1 m.—07-30 H. Bhavsar, bhajan, 07-40 Prog., 07-45 Salutation, 08-15 V. Khan, sitar, 17-30 V. Khan, sitar, 18-30 As in Baroda, 18-30 Lest you forget, 18-45 J. Desai G. geets, 19-00 H. Bhavasar, bhajan, 19-15 G. talk, 19-30 For industrial workers, G, 20-00 Locals, 20-05 Ghazals, 20-30 J Desai, G. geets, 20-45 Air artist, thumri, 21-30 V. Khan, sitar.

GOA

31.22 m.—7-00 Bill Bailley's musical clock, 9-00 Stars sing. 9-15 Radio Goa Glea Club. 9-30 Negro spirituals. 9-45 Curtain Call. 10-00 Meet the band, 10-30 Tropicana. 10-45 Tune time. 11-00 Concerts hall of air. 12-00 p.m. Airline melodies, 12-15 Hawaiian melodies. 12-30 Concert favourites, 12-45 In 3/4 time, 1-00 Request prog., 2-00 Concert hall of air, 3-00 Children's prog., 4-00 Hindi film music, 5-00 Urdu prog. 6-00 Divertiments. 6-30 Blue Barren presents 6-45 Keynotes by Charle. 7-00 What's new, 7-15 Organ music. 7-30 Radio Goa bandstand.

Mayor's Assam Relief Fund

Total donation to the Bombay Mayor's Assam Earthquake Relief Fund upto 26th September is Rs. 85,232-1-0.

Collection For Assam Relief Stolen

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Rs. 813 collected by the students and staff of the Elphinstone college for the relief of flood-stricken in Assam was lifted off the counter of the Imperial Bank of India yesterday. The professor of the college who had gone to deposit Rs. 1,065-15 in the relief fund while counting the amount laid aside the bundle of Rs. 818 in currency notes. After a few moments the notes were missing.

Illicit Liquor Seized: Three Arrested

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Khandu Janardan, Pathare, Saraswatibai Janardhan Pathare and Ramesh Janardan Pathare were arrtested at Shivaji Park late last evening for alleged possession of liquor. They were bailed out.

MORE CANE TO BE DIVERTED FOR SUGAR MANUFACTURE

Mr. D. Desai's Disclosure In Bombay Council

POONA, Sept. 27, (PTI).

PART of the sugarcane used in the manufacture of gur was proposed to be diverted for the manufacture of sugar as a measure of increasing the sugar production in the country.

This was revealed in the Bombay Legislative Council by the Civil Supplies Minister, Mr. Dinkarrao Desai, during the debate on the Governor's address today. Explaining the sugar position in the state Mr. Desai said that as an immediate measure for relieving the sugar shortage the Government of India had imported 25,000 tons of sugar and another equal amount was proposed to be imported again.

The debate was notable for a vigorous defence of the Bombay Government's attitude to the textile strike in Bombay by the Home Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai. He placed the blame for any hardships caused to textile workers squarely on the shoulders of those who had "misguided them to resort to strike."

Government, Mr. Desai added were waiting to see that "wisdom is restored to erring people."

Refuting the allegation made by Mr. R. N. Mandlik that "Government were hounding' R.S.S. Volunters, Mr. Desai said such fear existed only in the imagination of the member. It might be that Government did not take in their service such men but then it was because if the administration was "filled with these communal and violence-minded" people it would be brought to disgrace.

The 100-crore Koyna Hydro-Electric Cum-Irrigation Scheme, had now been forwarded to the Government of India for advice, the Public Works Minister, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, said in reply to the criticism that no steps were being taken to put through the scheme.

PROHIBITION

Putting up a strong defence of the Prohibition Policy of Government, Mr. L. M. Patil Minister for Excise said that they had the support of the bulk of the people of the State. It was true that only seven per cent of the population was affected by the drink evil, but in recent times the habit was spreading even to women and children.

Refering to illicit distillation, the Excise Minister said that no Government could guarantee cent per cent stoppage of illicit distillation as long as there was criminal element in the society.

The House passed the motion of thanks after Mr. Mandlik had withdrawn the amendments tabled by him.

The Council adjourned till October 9 after passing two non-controversial bills.

LAND TENURE UNIFORMITY

The hereditary offices of village accountants known as "Kulkarnis", created during the pre-British period under the scheme of village Watandars, will be abolished under the provisions of a bill moved in the Bombay Legislative Assembly by the Revenue Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, today.

The bill also proposes to abolish Paragana Watandars who were hereditary taluka and district officers in the same period, but whose services were terminated by the British, leaving them to enjoy the fruits of their watan lands.

The Revenue Minister said that the object of the legislation was to bring about uniformity in the various land tenure systems obtaining in the State.

Provision has been made in the bill to pay compensation to the Kulkarnis and the Paragana Watandars for the loss of the benefits of their watans, and it was estimated that the Bombay Exchequer would have to provide for a sum of s. 57 lakhs on this account. sum of Rs. 57 lakhs on this account.

MR. G. DESHPANDE FELICITATED

Veteran Congressman

BOMBAY, Wednesday: Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, the eighty-year-old veteran Congress leader of Karnatak, appealed today to the people of the country in general, and to Congressmen in particular, to help consolidate her newly-won freedom. He was replying to a reception held in his honour by Sardar Pratapsing, a city Congressman. Several members of the B.P.C.C. were present on the occasion. Mayor Mr. S. K. Patil presided.

Mr. Deshpande deplored the fissiparous tendencies in various spheres of national life.

Welcoming Mr. Deshpande, the Mayor praised his services to the Congress and to the country in general, for a period of nearly forty years.

Talks For Increasing Cotton Production

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Measures for increased production of cotton in the light of the overall target fixed for 1950-51 to step up production by about 6 lakh bales compared to the output during 1949-50 will be considered by the Indian Central Cotton Committee meeting in Bombay on Friday, September 29, 1950.

Food Situation In Mehsana Acute

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 27: According to news received here, the District Collector of Mehesana has drawn the attention of the Bombay Government towards the acute food situation in the district and requested to supply additional foodgrains to tide over the crisis.

NOTES VANISH BEFORE THEY 'MULTIPLY'

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Vallabhbhai, a man of many names, is stated to have come to an agreement with broker Bhagwanji Shivji that he could secure a motor car for him for Rs. 15,000 which was considerably less than the real price. The broker parted with the money Vallbhbhai then told him that, he, being a magician, could turn the single bundle of currency notes into two of the same amount. Thereafter Vallabhbhai sprinkled black powder over the bundle and locked it inside a box. He then left the broker promising to return after two days when he would open the box. Vallabhbhai has not so far returned He is wanted by the police.

The box which was opened two days later was found to contain charred paper rolles

Police have arrested Yusuf Khan Nawab Khan on a charge of abetting the crime.

DEFAMATION SUIT DISMISSED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The suit for defamation filed by Mr. P. G. Rao, a journalist running the Horniman College of Journalism at Matunga against Mr. Z. B. Qureshi and Mr. Nazir, editor and publisher of the "Sound" a monthly magazine was dismissed today by His Lordship Mr. Justice Tendolker after the counsel for Mr. Rao submitted that he had no desire to proceed with the case.

It was stated on behalf of the plaintiff that in October 1946, "Sound" published an article describing the Horniman College as bogus. The defamatory nature of the article, deposed Mr. Rao, affected his credit. He claimed Rs. 30,000 as damages.

Action Against Footboard Travellers

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

From 11-9-50 to 20-9-50, 14 prosecutions were launched against footboard travellers on the Bombay local section of the B.B. and C.I. Railway resulting in the conviction of seven persons. During the same period on the G.I.P. line 201 persons were prosecuted.

Police Constable Stabbed

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Shanker Rao Pisal, a police constable attached to the Nagpada Police station was stabbed with a shoe-maker's knife. The alleged assailant Sadruddin, who showed signs of insanity has been detained in police hospital.

Two Stabbed: One Mortally

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Dharmsi Riasi, a grocer residing in the B.D.D. Chawls of Naigaum was stabbed by two persons at 8-30 last night. The assailants escaped. The victim died on his way to the hospital.

Akbar Khudabux of Golibar, Santa Cruz was also attacked by three persons in the early morning. The assailant came and escaped in a car. The Victim is in hospital.

Personal vendetta is stated to be the reason in both cases.

Enquiry Against ACP Chief

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Quasi-judicial inquiries against Dr. Bashruddin, Chief of the Anti-Corruption Branch of the Bombay Police, at present under suspension, are expected to be started within a dav or two. Charges based on the preliminary inquiries of the Deputy Secretary Dalal of the Home Department are being framed. It is learnt that the Home Secretary, Mr. Dehejia will act as a judge.

INDUSTRIAL TRUCE AFTER DECEMBER

Socialist Terms

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27 (PTI): Mr. G. G. Mehta, General Secretary of the Socialist-led Hind Mazdoor Sabha, said here today that industrial peace after the expiration of the industrial truce in December 1950 would depend upon whether the "obnoxious provisions" of the Labour Relations and Trade Union Bills would be deleted or not.

Mr. Mehta, who was addressing a press conference, said that Government had promised firstly, to delete "the provisions giving wide powers to employers to sack their employees at their sweet will under the pretext of there being a "good cause" or "surplus labour. The existence of "a good cause" would be left to a labour court for determination. Secondly, Government had promised to withdraw the provisions enabling the executive to sit in judgment over the awards of a Labour Tribunal.

Mr. Mehta said that the "battle royal" would be ultimately fought on the issue of "compulsory adjudication at the instance of Government."

As an alternative to compulsory adjudication, Mr. Mehta suggested the setting up of "an independent arbitration machinery manned by impartial judges of high calibre."

STORWEL
Regd.
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PAK REFUSAL TO DEVALUE

Considerations Are Only Economic

LAHORE, Sept. 27 (PTI).—Mr. Zahid Hussain, Governor of the State Bank of Pakistan addressing the second annual general meeting of the shareholders of the bank said that the Pakistan Government's decision not to devalue the rupee was not influenced by considerations other than those of an economic nature

"Our decision not to devalue our rupee was followed by a slack period in our exports but it proved to be shorter than we had feared."

Mr. Hussain said that Pakistan's exports revived by December 1949 excepting in those commodities or special grades of commodities for which India was the chief consuming market.

LOANS TO D.P.s

Centre's Clarification

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27 (PTI): Government of India's decision to extend the period of repayment of urban loans advanced to displaced persons from 2 to 3 years applies only in the case of loans granted by the State Governments under the urban loans scheme.

Announcing this a press note issued by the Rehabilitation Ministry says that the press note issued by the Ministry on July 28 last appears to have led to some confusion whether or not the concession applied also in the case of loans sanctioned by the rehabilitation finance administration. "It is announced for the information of all concerned that the concession applies only in the case of loans granted by the State Governments under the urban loans scheme."

The Bombay Chronicle

WHY DIXON FAILED

Sir Owen Dixon's report on the failure of his mission to Kashmir makes astounding reading. The first thing that strikes one is his answer to the request of the Indian Prime Minister that Pakistan be named the aggressor. Sir Owen observes:

> I took up the positions, first, that the Security Council had not made such a declaration; secondly, that I had neither been commissioned to make, nor had I made, any judicial investigation of the issue; but, thirdly, without going into the causes or reasons why it happened, which presumably formed part of the history of the sub-continent, I was prepared to adopt the view that, when the frontier of the State of Jammu and Kashmir was crossed, on I believe October 20, 1947, by hostile elements, it was contrary to international law, and that when, in May 1948, as I believe, units of the regular Pakistan forces moved into the territory of the State, that too was inconsistent with international law.

This reluctant acceptance of the Indian point of view is all that is needed, and it is precisely this which the Security Council has been evading. Sir Owen's first position becomes meaningless in the light of his third. If the Security Council had made the desired declaration, there would have been no need to press Sir Owen to make it.

As for the second position, we have yet to learn of any case of aggression where the international body called to give its verdict sits down to ask the causes and reasons of the aggression. This implies that aggression can be justified, an astounding proposition to come from the lips of a jurist. Sir Owen admits that two acts inconsistent with international law were committed, one through the connivance of Pakistan, the other by Pakistan itself. The Security Council of the United Nations was asked to give its views on the international law and on nothing else. It is difficult to resist the conclusion that, read along with the admissions of the Commission regarding the complicity of Pakistan and its bolstering up the "Azad Kashmir" movement, military and political, this clear indictment of Pakistan closes India's case before the U. N. Sir Owen is not able to summon up the courage to say this outright but he implies as much when he asserts,

> I doubt whether it may not be better to leave the parties to themselves in negotiating terms for the settlement of the problem how to dispose of Jammu and Kashmir between themselves... When actual fighting was going on between them it was natural, if not necessary, that the Security Council and the Commission as its delegate should intervene between them and propose terms to stop the hostilities. But when this was done to the extent of stopping open hostilities and the question came to be how to settle the rival claims to Kashmir, the initiative was still left with the Security Council and the Commission...It is perhaps best that the initiative should now pass back to the parties. At all events, I am not myself prepared to recommend any further course of action on the part of the Security Council for the purpose of assisting the parties to settle between them how the State of Jammu and Kashmir is to be disposed of.

This suggestion of Sir Owen's should, to our mind, be heartily supported by India which has been put through a kind of Dutch auction by the Security Council. After that the Government of India can proceed with its work of giving effect to the accession since neither Pakistan nor the U. N. can assure a fair and free plebiscite for the people of Kashmir, the only instrument by which the accession could be shaken.

Sir Owen Dixon in the rest of his report discusses the various proposals he advanced to solve the dispute. There is one central feature which needs attention: Whether the plebiscite is to cover the whole State or only a part of it, it is essential in his mind that that area must be divested of the effective authority of the Kashmir State Government. Sir Owen repeatedly states that the State Government is interested in the result of the plebiscite. Does this seem so very surprising to him? If he pursued the thought further, he would see that the people of Kashmir too are interested in the result of the plebiscite and should therefore be kept away from the polling booths. A glimpse of the working of Sir Owen's mind is revealed in one indiscreet sentence, "If as a result of an overall plebiscite, the State as an entirety passed to India, there would be large movements of Muslims and another refugee problem would arise for Pakistan, who would be expected to receive them in very great numbers". Considering that the State has an overwhelming Muslim population which would vote in the plebiscite, the assumption seems arrant nonsense. Besides, now there is already accession; have Kashmir Muslims fled the State on that account? Another piece of Dixonian wisdom is his hearty commending of partition with the confession that he cannot form a sound judgment where the line of partition is to be drawn. It is worth quoting his words,

> The interest of the people, the justice as well as the permanence of the settlement, and the imperative necessity of avoiding another refugee problem all point to the wisdom of adopting partition as the principle of settlement....in addition economic and geographic consideration point in the same direction. The difficulty in partitioning the State is to form a sound judgment where the line should be drawn.

The sensible inference from all this is that the Security Council, the Commission and Sir Owen Dixon had bit off more than they could chew. Otherwise, it is difficult to appreciate the mind of one who in one breath exclaims that the plebiscite territory should be taken over by the U.N. and in the next protest that, after having brought about a cease-fire, the Security Council should have withdrawn from the conflict. If, as appears very likely, we are nearing the end of this disgraceful vacillation of the Security Council and India's initiative is restored to her, we might well be grateful for the outcome. But what baffles one's understanding of the Indian stand is why on earth the Prime Minister agreed to partition, even if he imposed a demand for an Indian share which led Sir Owen to tell Mr. Liaquat Ali not only that he thought it was extravagant but that he expected India to climb down on it. That, incidentally, we feel is the nadir to which a U. N. Mediator could have hardly descended; and it surprises us that Sir Owen should have stooped so low. But still why did India's Prime Minister agree to partition? It leaves us with no alternative but to end further proceedings at the U.N. as quickly as possible.

Tete-a-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT

Referring to the textile strike in Bombay, Dr. Lohia said the Bombay workers have set an example of splendid endurance and capacity for sucering. The people should be prepared to sucer "like Bombay workers". This will make the Government change their ways. The strike has been peaceful with the exception of occasional stone-throwing.

—Report from Trivandrum.

* * *

Mr. Bevin at the U.N. General Assembly: "I can assure the Chinese people that we look forward to the day when they again take their proper place as one of the great powers. We shall have forgotten these present difficulties and will be ready to help China fulfil her destiny."

The Mao-Chu-Chou destiny? Or are they "these present difficulties"?

* * *

Referring to the Acheson Plan for strengthening the U.N. General Assembly's powers, Sir Muhmammad Zafrullah Khan of Pakistan said, "anything that is designed to enable the organisation to function more speedily and effectively deserves and will receive our earnest and sympathtic consideration."

Particularly since the speed and effectiveness of its functioning cannot apply retrospectively to a certain aggression of a few years ago.

* * *

The Pakistan Foreign Minister, described Kashmir as one of the "other danger spots".

If all "danger spots" were to be dealt with as Kashmir has so far been, the .UN. would be a grand, effective, speedy success and what not.

* * *

Sir Muhammad Zafrullah also mentioned Sir Owen Dixon's report to the Security Council and regretted that "unfortunately it records the failure of his mission."

We also share that regret.

* * *

NEHRU NOT UNDERSTOOD IN THE WEST

—Press Headline.

Because he oesn't speak the language of the West: bombs, guns, war.....

* * *

NEW YORK, Sep tember 26: M. Jacob Malik, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister said yesterday that he favoured a meeting between the top leaders of the United States and toe Soviet Union to negotiate their differences to help achieve full peace.

And where will they meet?

By the way, all that M. Malik did was to say "yes" to a well-drafted questions.

In fact, he was asked four questions and his contribution in repy was four "Yes's".

* * *

Announces the Far East Air Forces Headquarters in Tokyo: The Adfance Liaison Staff of the South African Air Force Squadron to fly with U. N. forces in Korea has arrived here.

In about ten days' time the Squadron itself is sure to arrive and let the U. N. forces in Korea be assured that in yet another ten days' time the Squadron will go into action against —all right, all right, if you insist on being funny, we shall stop.

SOVIET MOVE IN U.N. ASSEMBLY FAILS

General Debate Begins

FLUSHING, MEADOW, Sept. 27 (PTI-Reuter):

THE Soviet bloc yesterday failed to have the United Nations General Assembly exclude three important items from its agenda.

The items were [illegible] China's complaint of aggression against the Soviet Union, the question of human rights in the Balkans, and threats to the political independence and integrity of Greece.

The Assembly overwhelmingly accepted the items, which had been recommended by its Steering Committee for full debate

In the discussion of the Chinese complaint of aggression, Soviet Byelo-Russian and Czech delegates maintained that the Chinese delegates in the United Nations were not legal representatives of China and therefore had no right to bring any complaint before the Assembly.

The Czech delegate, M. Frantisek Pisek, said that American military units had landed on Formosa and that these units and the presence of the United States Seventh Fleet in neighbouring waters were a threat to the Chinese people. He also alleged that American military aircraft were bombing Chinese populated areas on the mainland.

Mr. A. Artiunian, Soviet delegate, argued that inclusion of the item dealing with human rights violations in the Balkans would be an intrusion into the domestic affairs of Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary.

South Africa objected to any discussion by the Assembly of Indian complaint that Indians in South Africa were badly treated.

Mr. G. P. Jooste, chief South African delegate, maintained that the Assembly was not entitled to discuss the matter because its Charter did not allow it to deal with matters of domestic jurisdiction.

He insisted that the treatment of South African nations, whether of Indian or any other origin, was essentially a domestic matter and, therefore no concern of the assembly.

He added: "I wish to reserve my Government's position on this matter."

The Assembly also voted to place on its agenda the question of relations of United Nations members with Spain.

An item suggested by Russia—complaint of "American aggression against China"—was also put on the agenda.

GENERAL DEBATE

After adopting the Steering Committee's report the Assembly went on to general debate.

Mr. Osten Unden, Swedish Foreign Minister, expressed Sweden's support of the United Nations action in Korea. He rejected the Soviet Union's argument that the Korean incident was a civil war.

Korea was divided into two zones of occupation which it was not yet been possible to unite into one country, Mr. Unden said.

The relations between North Korea and South Korea were therefore de facto very similar to those between two different states.

He declared the action of the United States and the decisions of other countries to assist South Korea were solidly based upon the provisions in Article 51 of the Charter concerning collective self-defence.

Mr. Unden said Sweden would carefully consider United States Secretary of State Dean Acheson's proposals for strengthening the Assembly's authority to take action to maintain peace.

CZECH SUPPORT TO INDIA

Mr. William Siroky, Deputy Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia said Czechoslovakia fully agreed with the Indian proposal which would proclaim the Central Chinese Government as the only legal Chinese Government and seat its representatives in the United Nations.

Criticising the speech made yesterday by the British Foreign Secretary Mr. Ernest Bevin before the Assembly, Mr. Siroky said "he talks of peace but makes a belligerent speech. It becomes clear that these slanderous propaganda attacks and accusations against the Soviet Union and the countries of the peoples democracies are designed solely for one purpose—to conceal and thereby justify the war preparations of the Anglo-American bloc.

The Assembly then adjourned its general debate until today.

TIME HAS NOW PASSED

Reaction To Malik's Statement

FLUSHING MEADOW, September 26 (PTI-Reuter): Responsible United Nations delegates here felt today that the time had passed for top-level meetings between two East-West statemen.

This was their reaction to Soviet delegate Jacob Malik's statement yesterday that he would favour a meeting between the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union to settle their differences and help to achieve world peace.

Mr. Malik told a delegation from Baltimore, he would approve such a meeting—presumably between Mr. Truman and Marshal Stalin).

In Washington, State Department spokesman Lincoln White said Mr. Malik's reply was "propaganda" and in British and Fernch diplomatic circles the view was generally held that the problems of today could not be solved by bilateral action between the United States and Russia.

News BRIEFS

PLEA REJECTED: The appeal preferred by Mr. M. D. Beyne and his wife against the conviction of seven day's imprisonment for overstaying in India (they were permitted to stay for only three months by the Pakistan authorities) was rejected by the Sessions Judge, Delhi.

NON-VIOLENT SOCIALISTS: Socialists will fight the Government without overstepping the limits of non-violence, said Dr. Lohia addressing a meeting at Trivandrum. He also criticised the Government for postponing every problem for ten years."

NATIONAL LABORATORIES: The Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research which met in New Delhi on Tuesday under the presidency of Pandit Nehru decided to call a conference of the Directors of National Laboratories and the Planning Commission to prepare a list of essential articles which are not produced in India and to devise ways and means of producing them. It was also decided to set up a committee to examine the synthetic oil project.

POSTMEN TO FAST: Postmen and packers working in Amritsar started a 60-hour fast, Monday, to protest against Government's indifference to their demands for increased allowance.

ORDER ANNULLED: The Saurashtra High Court annulled on the ground that it violated fundamental rights, the externment order against a policeman, and issued a writ restraining the Government from taking action against him under the order.

STATIONERY CUTTED: Fifteen stationary shops in Khengrapatty in Burra Bazar (Calcutta) were destroyed by a fire which was extinguished after a 90-minute battle.

G.M.F. SUCCESS: A million acres of land has been brought under cultivation since the Grow More Food Campaign was launched, claimed Mr. S. Y. Krishnaswami, Joint Secretary of the Central Ministery of Agriculture. With the central tractor organisation at work, he added, the area was bound to increase rapidly.

TO BRING JOY: Leela and Angela, twin dolls of eleven-year old Lakshmi Devi of Singapore are to make a 2,500 mile journey from Singapore to bring joy to the stricken children of Upper Assam. The dolls will have penicillin, vitamin tablets and milk powder for company in their journey.

TEN LAKH DAMAGE: The Ahmedabad floods have cost ten lakhs in damage. Three thousand houses have been destroyed in Chamanpura Asarva Shahpur and Saraspur, the worst affected areas.

U.P. BYEELECTION: Mrs. Misra was elected unopposed, Tuesday, to the U.P. Assembly from Kanpur, vice Sucheta Kripalani, resigned.

ATTEMPT GIVEN UP: Rescue teams abandoned on Wednesday all further attempts to recover 33 bodies still lying at the bottom of Creswell (Derbyshire) colliery where a fire killed 80 men on Tuesday.

GERMAN GESTURE: Dr. Albert V. Non Scherpenberg, Leader of the West German Trade Delegation in Pakistan said in Karachi on Tuesday that his country was prepared to cooperate with every country in the economic field for the reconstruction of the world.

INDUSTRIES MINISTER: Mr. Hare Krushna Mahatab, Minister for Industry and Supply, Government of India, arrived in Hyderabad from Delhi by air on Wednesday afternoon on a three-day visit to the State.

METRIC SYSTEM: The Karachi meeting of the Council of Technical Education has set up a 10-man committee to devise ways of using the metric system of weights and decimal system of currency in Pakistan. The meeting was presided over by the Pak Minister of Education.

RAZVI'S PLEA: The counsel for Kassim Razvi pleaded before a division bench of the Hyderabad Sessions Court that his client be kept as an undertrial prisoner pending his appeal appeal. Counsel submitted that it will be difficult for Razvi to assist in his defence if he was kept in fetters, which was the severest form of punishment under Hyderabad law. If Razvi were to suffer the sentence, he would be kept on poor food, in a cell without a table and a chair, besides being kept in fetters. The Advocate General will reply, Thursday.

ATLANTIC DEFENCE: The 12 Foreign Ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty nations announced, Tuesday night, that they had agreed on the establishment, at the earliest possible date, of an integrated force under the centralised command, who would be supported by an international staff. The Council, said a communique, was agreed that Germany should be enbaled to contribute to the building up of the defnece of Western Europe.

KOREA PLAN: The British Government have a four-point plan (reportedly in agreement with U.S.) for Korea: 1. The establishment of a unified and independent Korea 2 Free elections under the supervision of the United Nations; 3. Establishment of a strong United Nations Commission to supervise the transition to peace, 4. United Nations responsibility for the economic reconstruction of Korea. The military forces of the U.N., it is said, would only be maintained only so long as necessary to obtain the objective of a united and independent Korea.

PACT WITH INDONESIA: The Indian and Indonesian Governments have agreed on the principles of a trade agreement between the two countries, it was authoritatively learnt at Djakarta.

RIFT: Possibility of a rift in the Pakistan Muslim League was hinted at by Shah Azizur Rehman, Officiating Secretary of the East Bengal Muslim League on Tuesday, "if the decision to held the next Council session at Karachi is not rescinded."

INDONESIA AS OBSERVER: Indonesia will join the Commonwealth talks now taking place in London on aid to South and South-East Asia as an observer.

U.S. MILO: The Government of the United States have made 427,000 tons of milo available to India at 1.40 dollars per 100 lbs. (equivalent to roughly Rs. five-eight per maund) FOB. it is learnt here.

TO SESSIONS: Palvendar Kaur, 23-year old daughter-in-law of the Chief of Bharali, was charged by the Additional District Magistrate, Ambala, with poisoning her husband, Jaspalsingh, to death and disposing of the body with a view to destroying evidence and she was committed to sessions on Wednesday

AMENDMENT: Ceylon's Prime Minister Senanayake's amendment to the Indian and Pakistani Residents (Citizenship) Act, designed to remove all existing anomalies in the Act, will be introduced in the House of Representatives at its next sitting in November, usually reliable sources said in Colombo on Wednesday.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

End In Sight

General McArthur, Supreme Commander of the U. N. Forces in Korea has, within the last two days, released two special and personally signed communiques on the progress of the war. The first announced the liberation of the Korean capital Seoul, from North Korean hands. The second communique reads: "The fate of North Koreans in the South-West Korea pocket is sealed. The linking up of elements of the Eighth Army and the Tenth Corps near Suwon late last night completes a phase of the United Nations counter-attack to liberate South Korea". Actually it is the phase of complete destruction of North Korean military forces. The recent U.N. operations have resulted in the loss to North Koreans of several divisions and by far the greater part of their total military equipment and war material. This is so much the case that in addition to U.N. victories in Seoul and south-west, South Korean forces are reported to be making spectacular advances inland from the East Coast. North Korea, it is clear, has now crumbled militarily in a decisive manner. It is reasonable to expect that with the liquidation in a week or so of so many men and so much equipment, and with the destruction from air of its war and industrial potential, North Korea will have ceased to be a fighting force and utterly incapable of carrying on the war.

The Next Phase

The important question now is: what will be the next phase? The Americans —and it is they who count in this U.N. war—originally proposed only to drive the North Koreans beyond the 38th Parallel. But that was three months ago. Since then much has happened, most important of all being the entirely unexpected strength and preparedness revealed by North Koreans. All this forced the Americans to revise their plans and programme and immediately to launch an air offensive over North Korean territory. It is not likely that once the North Koreans have retired beyond the 38th Parallel the Americans would just sit back. The war has now to end formally as well as actually. The next phase is, therefore, a matter for North Koreans to consider. A stalemate is out of the question. North Korea will have to make peace with the United Nations if the shooting war is not to be carried into North Korea and, if that territory is not to be overrun militarily. There is no escape for North Koreans from peace with U.N. on the terms of the U.N. that they have refused to recognise all these years. The British are credited, according to U.N. reports, with a Peace Plan for Korea which appears to be both reasonable and the best settlement in the present situation. Its essential basis is U.N. control, U.N. responsibility for bringing about unification of Korea and U.N. obligation to rehabilitate Korean economy. If North Korea accepts U.N. status and authority, the rest will be easy. There are reports that the Soviet Union is now inclined to favour peace in Korea. This, if true, is very good news indeed. For it is not quite impossible that a satisfactory U.N. peace in Korea may contribute to the opening of a new phase of peace in the wider international field.

The Neglected Suburbs

The Bombay Municipality took over the charge of various suburban Municipal Boroughs and some months back a special budget was passed for the increased area but in fact so far no important work has been done. There is no improvement in roads. No progress is made to extend gutters and Street lights are no good. Even on main roads, like the Ghodbunder Road, there are lights only on one side and the light is so poor that there is always fear of accidents, now that there is no ration on petrol and considerable increase in the number of motors plying in the suburbs. The Juhu Beach, which is visited by several thousands on Sundays and holidays, does not show any improvement. This state of things shows that much time and money is wasted in planning and at the present rate it will take several years to bring the suburbs to the level of city life. The changing of lights does not take much time and does not involve any great expense. Even for a simple thing like this, nothing is done. Recently the Municipality changed lights in the Fort area and the work is going in other parts of the city, but the authorities have not realised the urgency of starting any needed developments. It is high time that the authorities paid urgent attention to suburbs. There is great scarcity of houses in the city but in several parts of suburbs, there are hundreds of water pools providing breeding place for mosquitoes which ultimately spread malaria. Thus when there is an outbreak of malaria, the Municipal authorities will think of providing medical help but it seems that there is an utter absence of preventive measures. The members of the Corporation, and particullarly the representatives from suburbs, must look into the matter without loss of time.

Aid To Asia

Whilst the reports from various quarters that aid to South-East Asia will be soon made available are gratifying, it is necessary to stress the point that it will be wise to have a body like the one set up at the receiving end of Marshall Aid in Europe to apply the amounts efficiently. It will be necessary too to ensure that the South Asian Committee works on sound lines and on accepted principles. It should be regarded as a basic principle that assistance is extended to those projects which hold promise of the quickest yield. Considering the general difficulties attendant on securing sufficient food, the first claim will be naturally from agriculture. At the same time, most of the South Asian nations are just emerging out of a long period of colonial under-development. India in many respects is more advantageously placed than other Asian nations in so far as she is more industrially developed. But her food situation is serious. One problem which has been pointed out, is the difficulty of buying machinery, increased by the shifting of many Western nations from a peace to war footing. But it cannot be insurmountable, since Germany and Japan are perforce kept on a peace basis and since it should be possible for India too to supply the wants of other Asian countries. However ample the funds made available to South Asia, in the last resort the future lies in the ability of these nations to achieve industrial and agricultural progress by their own hard work. It is well to bear this in mind.

Fag End

When Hitler objected to smoking in his presence on the ground that drinking was preferable since the one who indulged in it did not disturb the others as the smoker did, he was interested not in post-mortem examinations to find which habit did greater injury to its addict but in personal comfort. Mr. Behram N. Karanjia in the Upper House of the Bombay Legislature is more concerned with the health of the State. He asks the Government to look into the stomachs of persons whose death is believed to be caused by smoking or drinking and to learn that "drinking is better than smoking". It would be a difficult test because to our knowledge no one has so far died from either of these practices. And if we are to wait for Government investigation, it will take a long time for us to learn which is what. Moreover, as the Bombay measure relating to smoking is restricted to juveniles, the investigation seems thoroughly uncalled for. But we are more favourably disposed to smokers because—apart from the personal factor which is present, we admit — cigarette manufacturers do not claim that smoking is good for the health. At most they assert that their special brand does not injure the throat. Besides, smoking is like shaving. One begins the practice in order to appear grown up, and having done so, settles down to deploring the folly which led one into the habit. And, except in rare instances, it is commenced stealthily. The Bombay measure aims at stopping the first cigarette which, as the Americans of the first peanut, is the thing to be resisted. We are not convinced that it can be stopped any more than a boy can be prevented from growing up—or, considering the feminine vogue in cigarettes, a girl for that matter. But before the measure is commended or condemned, it may be at least understood for what it is. We have a more practical reason for seeking to dissuade the Government from accepting Mr. Karanjia's suggestion. One of the most fascinating cries at our railway stations is "Pan, bidi, cigarette, matches." If the bidis and the cigarettes are stopped, what will happen to our aesthetic travellers?

Thought For The Day

It many times falls out that we deem ourselves much deceived in others, because we first deceived ourselves.

—SIR P. SIDNEY.

Soviet Move For Peace In Korea Likely

AMERICA EXPECTED TO OPPOSE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27, (PTI-Reuter).

THE possibility of a last minute move by the Soviet Union before the end of this week to bring about a negotiated peace in the Korean war was being discussed in diplomatic circles here last night.

Proposals are known to be in hand for certain delegations, including those of India and Britain to submit to the Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly next Friday a resolution outlining the political and economic objectives of the United Nations in the Korean war.

As such, the resolution will, in effect, be the proposed United Nations terms for a settlement of the war.

State Department circles think that Russia will propose that the United Nations forces refrain from carrying the war into North Korean territory and that the pre-war situation be restored.

These officials expected that such Soviet proposal would be rejected by the United States.

U. S. POINT OF VIEW

In this context they pointed out that the United States would wish to keep to an absolute minimum American forces in the area—mum American forces in the area of North Korea bordering on the strategically important territories of the Soviet union and Communist China, including the port of Vladivostock.

They expected that forces selected from United Nations members other than the United States might be used to occupy North Korea.

The resolution now being prepared for consideration by the United Nations Political Committee this week is also understood to outline comprehensive proposals for the economic reconstruction of Korea after the cessation of hostilities.

LAST-MINUTE PLEA FOR PARTIAL PLEBISCITE

(Continued From Page 2)

striction of the armed forces in the area was in order to ensure the freedom and fairness of voting at a plebiscite to be conducted by the Plebiscite Administrator for the United Nations, and it was not because of the events to which he referred.

The Prime Minister of India had spoken of the kind of forces that should be used on the Pakistan side of the cease fire line and had said that their purpose must be civil and they must have a civil character.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan did not deal with this question.

The attempt to obtain demilitarization appeared to break down because of the foregoing objections. No alternatives were suggested and no solution of the difficulties was put forward by either party.

The resolutions of the United Nations Commission of 13th August, 1948 and 5th January 1949 were based on the assumption that the boundary formed by the cease fire line would continue until the plebiscite was held notwithstanding demilitarization. Neither Prime Minister sought to depart from this assumption.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

But India's attitude had been that no authority other than that of the State should be recognised in the area on the other side of the cease fire line and paragraph A 3 of Part II of the Resolution of 13th August, 1948 provided that pending a final solution, the territory evacuated by the Pakistan troops will be administered by the local authorities under the surveillance of the Commission.

To meet India's position, which was emphatically maintained, and to resolve the difficulties to which the uncertainty of the meaning of the words "local authorities" and "surveillance" had given rise, I put forward a proposal for the area west of the cease fire line.

According to the proposal the administration of the services of Government would proceed according to the law and custom of the State as existing before the troubles arose. It would be carried on by the persons now holding or assuming to hold the offices of District Magistrate or subordinate offices.

To ensure that they carried out their duties and exercised their powers fairly and impartially and without interference with or prejudice to the holding of the plebiscite or what the plebiscite administrator directed, an officer of the United Nations would be attached to every District Magistrate. His powers would be of supervision and he would report to the United Nations representative, or his delegate, who would take what steps he considered desirable.

I proposed that it should be expressly provided that neither that provision nor any other provision in the agreement should be taken to import any recognition of the existence of any source of legal authority in such territory other than one depending upon and derived from the law of the State or to imply any derogation from or prejudice to the sovereignty of the State.

I pointed out that my purpose was to provide for the practical exigencies which an interim period created and the same time to give effect to the principle for which India sought recognition.

To this plan however the Prime Minister of India objected, chiefly, as I understood it, on the ground that it recognised existing District Magistrates and subordinate officers and that in the period since the troubles before, men had been appointed to replace the former officers and that they or some of them were or might be remnant to India. No alteration of the plan, however, was suggested and alternative was put forward.

PLAN FOR THE NORTH

For the northern areas, that is the territory north of the cease fire line east of the district of Muzaffarabad and of the Gilgit Sub-division and the political districts of Gilgit Agency, I put forward a separate proposal.

I did so because special difficulties appeared to be raised by the objections of India that during the interim period from demilitarization to the plebiscite the authority of Pakistan should not continue and should not be recognised.

To my proposal there was to appoint Local Agents representing the United Nations and to vest authority in them.

The plan provided that instead of the existing Assistant Political Agents there should be a Political Agent or Agents appointed by or under the authority of the Security Council of the United Nations, after consultation between India and Pakistan.

The plan went on to make the power of these officers depend upon the law and custom of the State as at 1st August, 1947 and to place upon them the responsibility of causing the powers vested in them to be so exercised that there would be no interference with or prejudice to either the holding of the plebiscite or the directions of the Plebiscite Administrator and so that the administration should be fair and impartial.

I have said aforesaid, such an officer might administer the Government through existing channels of authority or through the officers holding office or he might act through the present Assistant Political Agent.

NEHRU'S OBJECTIONS

To this solution of the difficulty about the northern areas, the Prime Minister of India objected on the grounds that:

(a) Existing officers appointed by the State were of a character which could not countenance.

(b) Any consultation with Pakistan would prejudiced her title to be in the North Areas.

(c) The Political Agents represented the United Nations would be necessarily guided by existing Administrative officers and would be unable effectively to insure fairness, etc.

(d) In any event India must place troops or military posts in certain areas on the northern side of the cease fire line.

It was clear to me that Pakistan could not be expected to agree to this fourth objection. As to the other objections, India did not put forward any suggestion for the amendment of the plan or for any alternative solution.

On the Indian side of the cease-fire line it appeared to me that some provision was necessary to ensure that arbitrary powers which at present exist were not exercised so as to interfere with the freedom of the plebiscite and that police powers were not so used.

As I have already said the Government of the State would be vitally interested in the result of the plebiscite. Paragraph 7 of the resolution of 5th January, 1949 contains general provisions directed to considerations of this kind.

SAFEGUARDS

I, therefore, put forward a proposal that in order to give more specific effect to the undertakings given in paragraph 7 of the Commission's agreed resolution of 5th January concerning the free expression of political opinion and the release of political prisoners, the agreement should state that immediately upon a date or period being formally named by the Plebiscite Administrator, certain provisions should apply until the final result of the vote had been declared by him.

These provisions were that:

(a) A United Nations Officer would be posted with or attached to each District Magistrate.

(b) He should be entitled to see the administrative records and proceedings of the District Magistrates and all officers subordinate to the Magistrate.

(c) The duties of the United Nations Officer would include observation, inspection, remonstrance and report.

(d) Without the prior consent in writing of the United Nations officer, no warrant or order for the arrest of any person should be granted or made under emergency powers or any powers of detention or imprisonment reposed in any officer of the Executive Government or administration, and all prisoners held under the authority of any like warrant or order when such date or period was formally named by the Plebiscite Administrator should be set free within seven days, except prisoners to whose further detention the United Nations officer consented in writing.

The proposal expressly excluded from the operation of the clause a warrant for the apprehension of a person on a criminal charge for the purpose of bringing him before a Magistrate so that the charge may be dealt with, a warrant or order committing for trial or committing or remanding to gaol pending an adjournment of the hearing of a charge, a conviction upon a criminal charge, and any order made in the exercise of judicial power.

To this plan the Prime Minister of India objected on the grounds that it involved an interference with the integrity of the functions of the State and an impairment of the powers of arrest, which might prove dangerous in the case of subversive elements and of persons seeking to take advantage of the situation to stir up communal strife and violence.

Again no modifications or alternatives were put forward or suggested. All these matters were fully discussed.

It will be seen that the plans described up to this point for dealing with the questions concerning the demilitarization of the State and other preparations for the taking of the plebiscite dealt with these matters on the assumption that during the period of the plebiscite the State would be divided by the cease fire line as a political boundary.

SINGLE GOVERNMENT FOR STATE

Alternative Plans For Plebiscite Period

It is evident that if the State could have been placed under one administration so that the political boundary would cease to exist, a great many of the difficulties to which the foregoing plans were directed would disappear. Therefore, by way of an alternative I put forward plans for bringing into existence for the plebiscite period a single government for the whole State. The plans were of three descriptions and I asked the Prime Ministers whether it was possible to put one or other of them into effect.

The first possibility about which I inquired was that of bringing into existence a Coalition Government, that is either a coalition brought about by a meeting of Sheikh Abdullah and Mr. Ghulam Abbas, Supreme Head of the Azad Kashmir Movement, or by placing certain portfolios at the disposal of the respective parties.

The second plan was for the formation of an administration for the entire State composed of trusted persons outside politics holding high judicial or administrative office and commanding general confidence.

The body would be charged with the administration of the Government of the State for a fixed period before the poll, perhaps six months before it.

The Chairman would be appointed by the United Nations, and of the other members half would represent Hindus and half Muslims. The existing Ministers would continue to hold office but they would be relieved of their responsibilities during the period.

The third plan differed from the second only in the constitution of the administrative body. It was to be constituted altogether of United Nations representatives. None of these suggestions commended themselves to the Prime Minister of India.

INDIA DISAGREES

In the course of the conference I mentioned very briefly one or two other possible ways of reaching a plebiscite. In the end I became convinced that India's agreement would never be obtained to demilitarization in any such form, or to provisions governing the period of the plebiscite of any such character, as would in my opinion permit of the plebiscite being conducted in conditions sufficiently guarding against intimidation and other forms of influence and abuse by which the freedom and fairness of the plebiscite might be imperilled.

Having come to this conclusion I thought that I must either abandon all attempt to settle the dispute or turn from the plebiscite by which the destination of the whole State would be decided to some different solution.

I ascertained from the Prime Ministers that they considered that with such a plebiscite in view there was no longer any hope of agreement upon demilitarization or upon the conditions which would follow demilitarization or upon any modified form of demilitarization or upon any course that would advance the position towards a settlement.

PLEBISCITE BY SECTIONS

Having done so, I asked the Prime Minister of India, the Prime Minister of Pakistan being present, what was the attitude of India: (1) To a plan for taking the plebiscite by sections or areas and the allocation of each section or area according to the result of the vote therein, or (2) to a plan by which it was conceded that some areas were certain to vote for accession to Pakistan and some for accession to India and by which, without taking a vote therein, they should be allotted accordingly and the plebiscite should be confined only to the uncertain area, which I said appeared to be the Valley of Kashmir and perhaps some adjacent country.

I pointed out that in both cases it would be necessary to provide against the possibility of a break in the continuity of the territory which would go to the one party or to the other. I also pointed out that the second alternative might be worked out according to the 1941 census alone or upon wider considerations as well as the information it contains.

Further I said that it would be necessary to agree that if the result was to put the upper waters of the Chenab River into the control of India she would not divert them by artificial works so that Pakistan would receive a sensibly reduced volume of water.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan protested against the course proposed on the ground that it meant a breach on India's part of the agreement that the destination of the State of Jammu and Kashmir as a whole should be decided by a single plebiscite taken over the entire State.

But at my request the Prime Minister of India said that he would inform me of the views of India upon such a method of settling the Kashmir problem.

The Prime Ministers thereupon agreed to the adjournment of the conference.

In taking the course I have described I acted under the resolution of the Security Council dated 14th March, 1950, by which I was required to place before the two governments any suggestion which in my opinion was likely to lead to the solution of the dispute.

Notwithstanding the attitude of the Prime Minister of Pakistan I considered that unless it was by a partition of the State either outright, or combined with a partial plebiscite limited to an area which included the Valley of Kashmir, no agreed settlement of the Kashmir dispute could be brought about. From that time, therefore, I devoted myself to an attempt to negotiate a settlement in some such manner.

I spent some time in Delhi for the purpose of obtaining from India as definite an understanding as might be of her position with respect to the suggested lines of settlement.

LIMITED PLEBISCITE

India's Acceptance On Certain Principles

After consideration the Indian authorities informed me that the Government of India would be prepared to discuss a settlement of the Kashmir dispute on the basis of certain principles.

The principles were, first that the areas of the State of Jammu and Kashmir where there is no apparent doubt as to the wishes of the people in those areas should go to India or Pakistan without a plebiscite, secondly, that the plebiscite should be limited to those areas where there is doubt as to the result of the voting, and thirdly that the demarcation should have due regard to geographical features and to the requirements of an international boundary.

I was informed that in applying these principles, the Government had been led to some conclusions which were described as tentative.

In the first place there should be a plebiscite in the Valley of Kashmir. The area should, however, include part of the Muzaffarabad District to bring in what India regarded as the natural geographical feature provided by the river Kishanganga and its watershed on the north.

In the second place India considered that the following areas should go to her:

(1) The Province of Jammu so far as it lies each of the cease fire line subject to minor corrections; one correction was to reduce the bulge in the cease fire line near Gulmarg.

(2) In the district of Ladakh, the tehsil of Ladakh and the tehsil of Kargil except approximately the area above the Suru River, which should go to India or Pakistan according to the result of the plebiscite of the Valley.

In the third place India was willing that the following areas should go to Pakistan, namely, Gilgit, Gilgit Agency, Gilgit Wazarat, political districts and tribal territory and Baltistan and so much of the Jammu Province as lies to the west of the cease fire line as corrected.

WATERS OF CHENAB RIVER

India's Assurance

India contemplated a Boundary Commission to apply on the ground the division which might be decided upon.

It also appeared that India was prepared to include in any such settlement a term that she would not, by any artificial works in the State, divert the waters of the Chenab River or reduce the flow substantially of the waters of the river except that she might construct canals for irrigation confined within the State. Without reducing the waters of the stream she might establish hydro electric works for the production of electrical energy.

I was told that the Prime Minister of India would be prepared to attend another conference with the Prime Minister of Pakistan and me so that the possibility of a settlement on such principles might be discussed.

The territorial demands which the foregoing information disclosed appeared to me to go much beyond what, according to my conception of the situation, was reasonable and I so stated to the Indian authorities.

Thus armed with a knowledge of the position taken up by India I went to Karachi.

PAKISTAN DISAGREES

I told the Prime Minister of Pakistan of what I had learned from India as to the position she took, but I added an expression of my own opinion that the territorial claims it involved went too far and did not represent the division of the State to which in the end India might be expected to agree. But the Government of Pakistan declined to attend a conference on the footing I proposed in order to discuss in the light of the position taken by India the possibility of settling the dispute.

The primary reason of the Government of Pakistan for refusing to do so lay in their unwillingness to depart at all from the claim that the fate of the entire State of Jammu and Kashmir should be decided by an overall plebiscite and that India ought to have agreed and ought still to agree on measures for holding such a plebiscite and in their fear lest by attending a conference to discuss an alternative plan they might be considered to abandon that claim.

But as a second ground, it was said that India's position was too indefinite and if she wished to embark upon discussions of the possibility of settlement according to the suggested principles she should herself make definite proposals.

I urged upon the Government of Pakistan the view that by coming to a conference to discuss an alternative possible settlement, they could not be held to abandon their main contention and that the purpose of a conference was by discussion to define what things the parties were respectively prepared to concede and upon what things they took a fixed position.

It was enough that the basis of the settlement to be discussed was a limited plebiscite and partition of the rest of the State, the Kashmir Valley being included in the plebiscite area.

I did not see why it should not be possible for the parties to argue out the boundaries of the plebiscite area, the division of the remaining territory and the conditions for securing the independence of the voting until either they saw that they could not agree or else found some basis of agreement.

Even on the assumption that the conference failed, Pakistan would come away from it better informed and so far as I could see without having suffered any real prejudice. But of the soundness of this view I was unable to persuade her Government. Pakistan maintained her refusal to attend a conference of the kind I proposed.

PAK EYE ON KASHMIR VALLEY

In the course of the discussion, however, I ascertained that if the basis of the suggested settlement had been simple partition, a solution having the advantages of being immediate in its operation and self-executing, Pakistan would consider the matter provided that she took the Kashmir Valley. I had little doubt however that India would not concede the Valley of Kashmir in an over all partition.

I returned to Delhi and informed the Prime Minister of India of the position taken by Pakistan. As I had expected, he declined to consider at all an overall partition in which the Vallew of Kashmir went to Pakistan.

The stand adopted by the Prime Minister of Pakistan had led me to the conclusion that there no longer existed any possibility of my bringing the parties to any composition of the dispute over the State of Jammu and Kashmir. In this view I found that both Prime Ministers concurred. But at the end of some discussion with the Prime Minister of India of the consequences which followed, I put forward as a last possibility of saving the situation a suggestion that I myself should prepare a plan complete except for details.

SAVING SITUATION

Dixon Plan For Partial Plebiscite

The plan would be one for holding a partial plebiscite in a limited area including or consisting of the Valley of Kashmir and for partitioning the remainder of the State. I would then call a conference and lay the plan before them for acceptance or rejection, or if independently of me the parties wished to modify it by agreement, for modification accordingly.

I told the Prime Minister of India that I thought that Pakistan might take the view that she could have no cause for fear that by complying with my invitation to take part in such a proceeding, she would be considered as departing from her stand on the overall plebiscite and as waiving her primary claim. The course I suggested, I added, also removed the objection of want of definiteness in the terms of the partition and partial plebiscite which would be tabled for consideration at the conference.

After a little discussion of the chances of such a course proving successful and of the disadvantages which it would have if it proved unsuccessful, the Prime Minister of India took time to consider the matter.

Later in the day he informed me that it had been decided to fall in with the suggestion provided that Pakistan told me that the fact that my plan was based on partial plebiscite and partition would not in itself necessarily prove fatal to its consideration by Pakistan. For India would not agree to a meeting which could not but prove futile.

ASSURANCE TO PAKISTAN

I returned to Karachi and placed before the Government of Pakistan the proposal that as a last resort I should prepare a plan of the kind stated and lay it before a meeting which I would convene and I told them of the condition imposed by India.

At first the Government of Pakistan was unwilling to agree in the course proposed. But after much discussion of the matter I gave to the Prime Minister of Pakistan a statement that I completely understood his Government's position in standing on the overall plebiscite and I gave him an assurance that neither I nor any other authority of the United Nations would regard him or his Government as in the least degree derogating from or prejudicing that position if he complied with the request I made to him to examine and take into consideration the plan which I was ready to prepare and submit, although it was of an alternative character.

My statement included an expression of the view that if Pakistan refused on the ground stated, to join in the consideration of the intended plan she would be wanting in the fulfilment of the duty which rests upon both countries to give willing consideration to any plan put forward as containing a possibility of reconciling the conflict between the two countries and thus avoiding the dangers to which the continuance of the conflict exposes both of them.

On the faith of the assurances my statement contained the Government of Pakistan agreed to comply with my request to attend a conference to consider my intended plan, notwithstanding that it was based on an alternative to an overall plebiscite.

But Pakistan in her turn imposed a condition. The condition arose out of her insistence upon the view that India would not agree upon specific practical measures which would insure the freedom and fairness of the plebiscite.

In fact I had decided that I would use for the limited plebiscite area one of the measures which I had proposed for the whole State on the footing that the cease fire line might thus be terminated.

I intended to provide that an administrative body consisting of United Nations Officers should be set up in the limited plebiscite area. The Plebiscite Administrator would be at the head of the body. The body would carry on the functions of government in the area until the poll was declared.

It would not be the body's function to form new policies but to carry on the administration of government in the area. I intended that the administrative body of United Nations Officers should have power, if they thought fit to do so, to exclude troops of every description. If, on the other hand, they decided that for any purpose troops were necessary they could request the parties to provide them.

In so far as they allowed the views of the two sides to be laid before the people of the limited area they would have power to secure equality to India and Pakistan in any such right as well as in other respects.

I informed the Pakistan Government that I intended to include a provision of this nature. They expressed doubt as to India's agreeing to it and said that they were not prepared to attend a conference which must break down at the threshold if India refused to accept it. I then offered to consult India in advance upon the matter provided that subject to India's answer, Pakistan agreed to the course I proposed, namely, that she would come to a conference to consider a plan to be prepared by me and would do so on the footing that the presence in the intended plan of a provision for a limited plebiscite would not prove an insuperable objection.

To this Pakistan agreed.

I then informed the Prime Minister of India by telegram (see Appendix) of the assurances I had given Pakistan and of the kind of provision that my plan would contain for the purpose of securing the fairness of the plebiscite and its freedom from any suspicion of intimidation. I asked him to inform me if he was of the opinion that the inclusion in my plan of such a provision in order to secure the freedom and fairness of the plebiscite made it impossible for him to accept the plan as a whole. Otherwise I requested him to name a date for the meeting.

The Prime Minister of India answered by telegram (See Appendix) expressing an emphatic refusal to agree to any such provision. The telegram said at the end that if I came to Delhi the Prime Minister would be glad to explain India's position fully to me to avoid any possibility of any misunderstanding.

Accordingly I went to Delhi.

OBJECTIONS

I shall enumerate the objections briefly as I collected them from the telegram and from my discussion with the Prime Minister at Delhi.

(1) Pakistan is an aggressor and it would be to surrender to aggression to allow her to take any part in the plebiscite. For the same reason and because of the danger involved, Pakistan's troops can never be allowed to enter the plebiscite area and therefore it was impossible to countenance the proposal to enable the administrative body to request the parties to provide troops if it thinks them necessary.

(2) The provision would mean that the Government of the State would be superseded and went far beyond what is necessary for the purpose in view.

(3) Only those people belonging to the State of Jammu and Kashmir should be allowed any part in the "campaign" over the plebiscite. There can be no equality of any right between India and Pakistan in this or other relevant respects.

(4) The security of the State would be endangered.

These arguments appeared to me to overlook the real nature of a proposal for partition and a partial plebiscite or else to make it completely impossible. The question whether Pakistan had or had not been an aggressor had, to my mind, nothing to do with the results of a partition and the fairness and freedom of a partial plebiscite. To agree that Pakistan should take under a partition part of the State must be to agree that, independently of any such question, she took not merely an interest in but sovereignty of the territory. Again, as I saw the matter, to agree that the territory not immediately divided between India and Pakistan should pass to one or the other according to the vote of the inhabitants at a plebiscite conducted by the United Nations must be to agree to a text involving an equal interest in both countries in the result. Further it is to agree to the ascertainment of the will of the people by an independent authority because that authority will see that the plebiscite is freely and fairly conducted.

THE PEOPLE

I had formed the opinion that it was not easy to exclude the danger that the inhabitants of the Valley of Kashmir would vote under fear or apprehension of consequences and other improper influences. They are not high spirited people of an independent or resolute temper. For the most part they are illiterate. There were large numbers of regular soldiers of the Indian Army as well as of the State Militia and police and more often than not they were under arms. The State Government was exercising wide powers of arbitrary arrest.

These are not matters that the Kashmiris inhabiting the Valley could be expected to disregard in choosing between voting as the Government of Kashmir asked them and voting for accession to Pakistan.

It appeared to me that the danger to the freedom and fairness of the plebiscite could not be removed unless in the administrative hierarchy of the State so far as as it controlled the plebiscite area United Nations Officers were interposed temporarily. The authority of the Ministry over the rest of the State would not be affected.

MAINTENANCE OF ORDER

Mediator's Conclusions

The ordinary working of the machinery of government in the plebiscite area would go on without change, but for the limited area the United Nations Administrators would, for the time being, be responsible for the working of the machinery in order to see that it was not used to influence the voters, as otherwise it well might be in countless ways. The presence of numbers of troops, armed militia and police in the Valley did not appear to me to be favourable to a free exposition of the people's will and I considered that the administrative body might be safely given powers to decide what was necessary to insure the maintenance of order and to protect the area from external danger if they found that any existed.

I did not suppose that they would invoke Pakistan troops without good cause, but I saw no reason why both countries should not be under an obligation to provide troops if requested. I saw no reason to change the opinion I had formed or to depart from the provision I had intended to include. I could not expose a plebiscite conducted under the authority of the United Nations to the dangers which I believed certainly to exist.

Indeed I came to the conclusion that it would be impossible to give effect to the doctrines formulated by India in objection to my plan and at the same time frame a plan for partition and a limited plebiscite which I could ask Pakistan to accept.

NEHRU'S VIEW

The Prime Minister of India agreed, therefore, that there was nothing further that I could now do in the subcontinent.

I returned to Karachi, where the Prime Minister of Pakistan took the same view.

I left Karachi on 23 August 1950.

It will be seen that two main lines have been pursued in the attempts which have been made to settle the dispute between the two countries about the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The attempt to find a solution by taking a plebicite over the whole State and so decide by a majority to which country the entire State shall go has its origin in the first proceedings before the Security Council. It should be recalled that by the Resolution of 21 April 1948 the desire of both India and Pakistan that the question of the accession of the State to one or other of them should be decided by a free and impartial plebiscite was noted with satisfaction.

In the agreed resolution of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan of 5 January 1949 there is a recital of the acceptance by the governments of both countries of the principle that the question of the accession of the State to India or Pakistan would be decided through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite.

OTHER OBSTACLES

From the date of this resolution until the present there have been continual efforts to bring about conditions in which the preparations for taking a poll might go forward. No one has supposed that they could even begin while much of the respective territories on either side of the cease-fire line was occupied by opposed armies and their base units.

There are, in addition, many other obstacles to the holding of a free and fair plebiscite which must be removed before the State would be ready for the organization and machinery which the taking of a poll would make necessary.

Unfortunately, all this has been made to depend upon the agreement of the parties. It is enough to refer to paragraphs 2, 6, (a) and 10 of the resolution of 5 January 1949 and to the provisions of the resolution of 13 August 1948 upon which these paragraphs hang.

These is, I believe, on the side of India a conception of what ought to be done to ascertain the real will of the people which is not that tacitly assumed by me. Doubtless it is a conception which Pakistan does not share.

The resolution of January 5, 1949, contains some rather general provisions in relation to the holding of the plebiscite and the antecedent steps and about these more general provisions the parties were able to agree. But to apply propositions of this kind, a programme of practical acts and physical events must be agreed upon. Without this it is impossible for the Plebiscite Administrator to begin the extensive and difficult work of organizing the taking of a poll. It is the practical measures which have proved the obstacle, not the more general propositions.

THE ALTERNATIVES

Partition Plan Taken Up

Pakistan has complained of India's failure to agree on the practical measures which must precede the preparations for the actual taking of a pool, and has maintained that this failure is the result of a deliberate policy. But the fact remains that under the resolutions, the agreement of India to the course to be pursued in these matters is a condition precedent to carrying out a plebiscite of the State and there is no such agreement.

Moreover, the United Nations Commission failed in its efforts to secure an agreement upon them; I failed in mine; neither party put forward any other proposals and both appeared to concur in the view that the possibility of agreement has been exhausted. The contention of Pakistan that it was incumbent on India to agree did not advance the matter practically. It was, in these circumstances, that I decided to turn away from a plebiscite of the whole State, an "overall" plebiscite, as a method of solving the problem of Kashmir.

Partition of the whole State between the two countries is, of course, an obvious alternative. But, unfortunately, the Valley of Kashmir cannot itself be partitioned and it is an area claimed by each side. Pakistan claims it not only because it is predominantly Muslim but also because the Jhelum River flows from it and Pakistan will not readily give up her claim.

India is just as insistent upon her claim and has the advantage of possession. Some method of allocating the Kashmir Valley to one party of the other is, therefore, essential to any plan of partition.

THE TEST

I am inclined to the view that no method of allocating the Valley to one or other of the contending parties is available except a poll of the inhabitants. By the inhabitants I mean those of them who fulfil whatever may be fixed as the test of eligibility to vote. The difficulty of using the expedient of a plebiscite appears to lie entirely in the conflict between on the one hand the necessity of insuring that the plebiscite is held in conditions which make it an effective means of ascertaining the real will of the people independently formed and freely expressed and on the other hand certain conceptions or preconceptions of the Indian Government. These are based in part on what India conceives to be the origin and course of the fighting in 1947 and 1948 and in part on her unwillingness to have any interference with or restriction of the powers of government in the State whether in reference to the use of armed forces or in reference to the civil administration.

In addition it may be, as I have suggested, that a different conception exists of the process of ascertaining the will of the people. Although I myself found no reconciliation of this conflict possible, it may be that with India's help some resolution of the conflict may be discovered. She may come to realize that the necessity of practical measures which will really secure the freedom and fairness of a plebiscite must be paramount over these conceptions.

At all events I have formed the opinion that if there is any chance of settling the dispute over Kashmir by

(Continued on Page 8)

W.I.F.A. CLARIFIES POSITION

Rajasthan Must Blame Themselves

(By Our Soccer Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Wednesday

THE non-receipt of Rajasthan's entry and their non-inclusion in the draw for the Rovers Cup Football Tournament has caused a stir in football circles both in Bombay and Calcutta and the sooner the whole affair is thrashed out the better.

I have it on reliable authority that the main reason for this muddle must be laid at the Calcutta side's door. There was much talk in Bengal about six or seven sides coming for the Rovers Cup, but what players each team would field was the problem troubling the minds of the authorities concerned.

Rajasthan were hunting around for players, so they failed to make up their minds and now they are trying to get out of the mess.

It was even surprising to hear and see in print the team that was making the trip to Bombay. If, as the Manager of the Rajasthan Club has an official receipt from the W.I.F.A., he can put forward his case strongly, not only before the Western India Football Association, but also before the paramount body in India.

Circles closely connected with Calcutta's soccer and Rajasthan Club are certain that no receipt is available to prove the point.

However, the W.I.F.A. are ready to accommodate the side in case some team or other withdraws from the tournament.

It was, earlier, feared that Raiders Club from Lahore would not be making the trip. Doubts were dispelled this evening when news was received that a permit has been obtained for the team to come to India.

W.I.F.A. SECRETARY'S STATEMENT

The Honorary Secretary of the W.I.F.A. has issued a statement to the Press clarifying his Association's position. It reads as follows:

"With reference to the statement appearing in the Press this morning made by the Rajasthan Club, I would like to state that although the W.I.F.A. sent a letter to the Rajasthan Club on the 23rd August 1950 in reply to their telegram dated the 20th August offering our terms and asking them to return the entry form duly completed together with the entrance fee of Rs. 25/- no acknowledgement was received by the W.I.F.A. from them up to the time the final draw of the Rovers Tournament was made. In the circumstances the Rajasthan Club was not included in the Rovers Cup draw."

Arsenal Honours Compton

LONDON, (By Mail).

Denis Compton, who said good-bye to football before leaving for Australia, has been made a life member of his club, Arsenal, the only one of the many famous players who have helped the club to be so honoured. Compton was a member of the Arsenal side that won the F. A. Cup last season, and he served the club for 17 years

EAST BENGAL TASTE FIRST DEFEAT

Pandit Nehru Present At Match In Aid Of Assam Earthquake Fund

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27.

East Bengal, the unbeaten Calcutta champions, tasted defeat for the first time this season by the odd goal in five this evening when they had the unique privilege of playing against the Prime Minister's XI.

Probably for the first time in the annals of Indian football, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Prime Minister of India, witnessed a football match which was played in aid of the Assam Earthquake Relief Fund, thereby showing his sympathy and concern for the sufferers

Calcutta F.C. In Final Of All-India Rugby Tourney

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

Calcutta Football Club scored a lucky win over Ditchers of Calcutta to enter the final of the All-India Rugby Tournament here this evening. They won through a penalty (three points) converted in the sixteenth minute of the first half.

On the run of the game Ditchers should have won, being more impressive of the two teams. Better opportunism, however, of C.F.C. helped them to victory.

KARNATAK XI TO MEET MAHARASHTRA IN FINAL

Goa XI Field A Rather Weak Side In Zonal

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Karnatak XI entered the final of the Zonal Football Tournament at the Cooperage when they accounted for last year's finalists Goa XI by two goals to nil. They now meet Maharashtra in the final.

Goa's supporters packed the east side to capacity, eager to see their best team score an easy win over Karnatak, but their hopes were damped when the Goan outfit fielded a rather weak side. It was expected that six of the St. Francis Goan's players invited would participate, but they showed lack of the true spirit of sportsmanship and patriotism.

It must be remembered that the St. Francis Goan's side have been banned and their players can play for other teams if they get the transfer as well as for the Zonal, but not for their particular team. Stubbornness on their part is the reason, but they put forward lame excuses that the players chosen were either sick or out of Bombay.

There was little to enthuse in this evening's game. The Goan attack was weakened considerably by the absence of Anthony Braganza, and without him Peter Ferrao was completely lost. Cyprian D'Costa of Tatas was shoved into goal, and his inclusion raised a hue and cry from the Goan supporters.

Karnatak played with Santiago in the spearhead of the attack and this caused Das to play on the wing and Aziz as inner. Santiago shifted over to the outers' position in the second period

Goa dominated a little more than their opponents the exchanges, but they failed to make use of these opportunities to score. Bhoja was hardly really tested. Ferrao shot feebly and Michael at right-wing failed with two glorious chances.

Nine minutes before the final whistle Karnatak turned the tables on their opponents snatching victory from them. N. Puthran opened his side's account with a header which went from a corner kick taken by Narayan and four minutes before the final whistle Santiago scored from a somewhat disputed off side position.

The teams were:—

GOA XI: C. D'Costa; E. Pinto, Almeida; G. D'Costa, Pinto, Tavares; Michael, Franklin D'Souza, Peter Ferrao, Rego, Salvador.

KARNATAK XI: Bhoja; Shetty, Puthran; Narayan, Nagappa, Francis; Das, Aziz, Santiago, Kuppuswamy, Peter.

Referee: A. J. Francis.

ASBESTOS CEMENT IN QUARTERFINAL

Junior Rovers Cup Football Tournament

BOMBAY, Wednesday

Asbestos Cement entered in the quarter-final of the Junior Rovers Cup Football Tournament when they got the better of the Elphinstone Mills by five goals to three at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening

Though Elphinstone Mills lost, they saw as much of the ball as the winners but could not get the better of the Cement defence who were on top.

Asbestos Cement took the lead seven minutes after start through Kamble. Midway through a gift goal gave Elphinstone Mills the equaliser. Before the interval Kamble scored again for Asbestos to cross over by two goals to one.

In the second half Asbestos added three more goals to the tally through Kamble (2) and Usman. L. D'Souza reduced the margin for Mills by netting twice.

Acceptors For Saturday

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The following are the acceptances for the Second Autumn Meeting at Poona to be held on Saturday, September 30:—

THE ZUYDER ZEE PLATE (Div. I) 6 Furlongs.

To be ridden by Indian, Half and App. Jockeys with allowances.

Happy King 9-0, All-in-All 9-0, Windsor Toy 9-0, Delhi Durbar 9-0, Ali Janab 9-0, Paper Money 9-0, Something Special 8-11, Caltex Queen (late Verge) 8-11, Pre Catalan 8-11, Lindy Lou 8-11, Krishnakamal 8-11.

THE ZUYDER ZEE PLATE (Div. II)—6 Furlongs.

Kiyani 9-0, Pahili Mulakhat 9-0, Virvikram 9-0, Wedding Day 9-0, Chal Bhai Chal 9-0, Queen of Kandy 8-11, Kranti 8-11, Sheribeen 8-11, Lucky Gipsy 8-11, Iltaja 8-11, Char Minar 8-11 Azizeh 8-11, Mexico 8-11.

THE GOKAK PLATE (Div. I)—6 Furlongs.

To be ridden with allowances by App. Jockeys who have not ridden 20 or more winners.

Yearling 9-2, Saita 9-0, The Duke 8-11, Kurleshwari 8-9, Rashtrapati 8-9, Find Out 8-7, Trunk Call 8-4, Tamasha 8-2, Morton Daisy 7-13, Pretty Town 7-13.

THE GUNTAKAL PLATE—1 Mile 1 Furlong.

To be ridden by Indian, Half and App. Jockeys with allowances.

Courage 9-3, Chocolate Baby 8-8, Ghizala 8-6, Ayaaz 8-0, Adeline 8-0, Spring Chicken 8-0, Truman 7-9, Dragon Seed 7-9.

THE GOODBYE PLATE—7 Furlongs

My Pet 9-4, Coup d'Etat 9-2 Serenade 9-0, Roadborne 8-12, Dinar 8-9, Flotilla 8-1, Manzoor 8-1, Pylini 7-0.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE Div. I) —6 Furlongs.

To be ridden by Indian, Half and App. Jockeys with allowances.

Furat 9-1, Gold Street 8-12, Jouette 8-12, Chocolate Soldier 8-9, Steve 8-9, Harlem Lights 8-8, Hirohito 8-6, Marhaba 8-6, Moonlight and Shadows 8-6 Mayfair Lady 8-5, Nagarpalika 8-4, Ram Rattan 8-3, Carnival Queen 8-2, Mirella 8-1, Kensington 8-1, Moonface 7-13 Bishop's Lot 7-12.

THE GOKAK PLATE (Div II)—6 Furlongs.

Black Magic 9-2, Georgette 8-9, Star Saphire 8-8, Futurity 8-5, Irish Right 8-5, Little Star 8-3, Samurai 8-2, Hurricane 7-13, Willow Stream 7-11, London Tan 7-8, Fowzia 7-7.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE (Div. II) —6 Furlongs.

Santenella 9-4, Chrissie Darling 9-4, Ruqaiyya 8-13, Repay 8-13, Aaroma 8-13, Star of America 8-13 Gipsy Flower 8-11, Cool and Collected 8-10, Mah Khurshid 8-9, Maniana 8-5, Fair Lion 8-5, Indian Port 8-1, Parker Prince 7-13, Sweet Love 7-10, Mumtaz Mahal II 7-7, Romantic Kiss 7-3, Happiness 7-0, Sparkling Star 7-0, Mimma 7-0.

Marjorie Jackson's Record Recognised

SYDNEY (By Mail PTI-Reuter)

Australian sprinter Marjorie Jackson's time of 10.7 seconds for 100 yards has been officially recognised by the International Amateur Athletic Federation as a world record.

The time was set in a race held at Newcastle, New South Wales, on March 31, 1950

The Federation has also accepted an earlier performance of 10.8 seconds made by Miss Jackson at Adelaide on January 4, 1950.

Will Joe Louis Make History In Boxing?

WILL TRY TO BE FIRST MAN EVER TO WIN BACK TITLE

NEW YORK, Sept. 27. (PTI-Reuter).

JOE LOUIS AT THIRTY-SIX, WILL TRY TONIGHT TO BECOME THE FIRST MAN EVERTO WIN BACK THE WORLD HEAVYWEIGHT BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP. THE BETTING ODDS ARE ELEVEN TO FIVE ON THAT HE WILL DO IT.

Making his first competitive appearance since June 1948, Louis will step into the ring at Yankee Stadium to meet Ezzard Charles, twenty-nine, a Cincinantti Negro recognised by the American National Boxing Association as world title-holder.

Many of the boxing experts concede that Louis has slowed up considerably and that his legs may not stand the strain of fifteen rounds. But they believe that the brown bomber may still retain his terrific punching power. If so he may be able to catch Charles and knock him out.

The thinking of the experts who have so expressed themselves has been based on the way Louis fought Joe Walcott in his last competitive appearance.

Fooled and brought to the brink of defeat by the cagey Walcott in their first match, Louis, in their second meeting was content to shuffle around waiting one big opportunity. When it came he seized it with all his strength and Walcott went down for the count. His supporters believe the same thing may happen to Charles.

With his big disadvantage in weight Charles will probably avoid in fighting like the plague. Louis is expected to scale 215 pounds to his opponent's mere 182 pounds and at close quarters Joe could probably make this difference tell. According to persistent reports Louis has been forced to return to the ring by money troubles. It has been stated that the whole of his purse for the Charles fight will go to the Treasury Department in Washington to pay arrears in income-tax.

Many people have criticised Louis for making his comeback, frankly stating that it can only end in bitter disappointment. The magic of the old power-laden fists however make Louis still the biggest draw in boxing.

Despite the cool autumn weather the promoters expect a crowd of twentyfive thousand to pay thirty thousand dollars to see the fight. Thousands of others will see it on television while millions will listen to a blow-by-blow account on the radio.

World champions who previously failed in their bids to winback the crown were: Jim Corbett, who tried twice at ages of thirtythree and thirtysix in 1892 and 1897 respectively; Bob Fitzsimmons, who was forty when he challenged Jim Jeffries in 1902; Jeffries who ment Jack Johnson in 1910 five years after retiring; Jack Dempsey who met Gene Tunney a second time in 1927 and Max Schmeling who tried to regain the title from Jack Sharkey in 1932.

Louis retired as undefeated world champion early in 1949 after defending the title twentyfive times.

In June of the same year Charles won NBA recognition as his sucessor by outpointing Jersey Joe Walcott in Chicago.

The powerful New York State Athletic Commission, however, refused to recognise Charles as Louis' rightful heir. A number of other countries headed by Britain meanwhile recognised Lee Sayold of New Jersey as the world champion after he beat Bruce Woodcock.

Seeded Players Win Easily

W. I. SQUASH TOURNAMENT

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

But for the match between D. S. Dalal and R. E. M. Mayne, all the other three semi-final round matches proved to be one-sided this evening in the Western India Squash Championships played at the Cricket Club of India.

Sethna easily accounted for young Madhav Apte, the latter taking a game from the winner.

Jamaluddin and Umer Khan qualified to meet in the final of the professional singles.

In the only Women's Singles match played here, Mrs. Uttamsingh got the better of Miss Wadia.

The following were the results:—

Men's Singles (Quarter-final)

D. S. Dalal beat R. E. M. Mayne 9-3 9-3 4-9 10-9; H. K. Sethna beat M. L. Apte 9-6 9-0 9-7; Rajkumar Narpat Singh beat F. P. Pundole 9-0 9-1 9-6; Major J. V. Pinto beat Keshub Mahindra 9-1 9-0 9-1.

Women's Singles

Mrs. G. Uttamsingh beat Miss R. J. Wadia 9-4 9-6.

Professional's Singles (Semi-finals)

Jamaluddin beat D. L. Shinde 9-0 9-0 9-0.

Umer Khan beat Yussuf 3-9 9-0 10-9 9-1.

FIXTURES FOR TODAY

5-45 p.m. Junior's event semi-finals:

Court No. 1. P. F. Contractor vs Jayendra S. Mehta.

Court No. 2. Nazir G. Chinoy vs A. L. Apte.

Women's event semi-finals:

Court No. 3. Miss S. Mahata vs Miss S. Shirodkar.

Court No. 4. Mrs. G. Uttamsingh vs Miss P. R. Nazir.

6-15 p.m. Men's event semi-finals:

Court No. 2. H. K. Sethna vs Major J. V. Pinto.

Court No. 3. Rajkumar Narpat Singh vs D. S. Dalal.

INNINGS VICTORY FOR POONA SUB-AREA

Southern Command Cricket Final

POONA, Sept. 27 (PTI): Poona Sub-area, skippered by Lieut-General Rajendrashinji, today scored an innings victory over the Secunderabad Sub-area in the final of the Southern Command Cricket Tournament on the Poona Club grounds.

Caught on a rain affected wicket, the Secunderabad Area suffered badly in their first innings and were skittled out for a meagre 92 runs. The bulk of the damage was done by Captain Adhikari, the Indian test cricketer, and Lieut-General Rajendrashinji, capturing three wickets for forty-one runs and three for nineteen runs respectively.

A brilliant innings of 79 by Lieutenant A. K. Khanna and a solid fifty-six by Colonel C. Khanna enabled the Poona Sub-area to score 317 runs in their first innings. Lieutenant Chowdhary opening the Poona Sub-area innings contributed a useful forty-eight, while Captain Adhikari was out after scorng thirty-one runs.

Faced with the difficult task of scoring 226 runs to avoid an inning defeat, the Secundarabad Sub-area fought gallantly but were able to collect only 206 runs when their last batsman was back in the pavilion. Captain Ramdev scored a fighting 82-and was given valuable support by Lieutenant Khurshed who scored a patient thirty-three.

Secunderabad Sub-Area: 92 (Lieutenant Khurshed 44, Captain Adhikari 3 for 41 Lieut.-General Rajendrasinhji 3 for 19) and 206. (Captain Ramdev 82, Lieutenant Khurshed 33, Major Sadhu 3 for 21, Colonel Khan 3 for 31)

Poona Sub-Area: 317, Lieut. A. K. Khanna 79, Col. C. Khanna 56, Lieut. Chowdhary 48, Captain Adhikari 31, Lieut. Khurshed 3 for 49, Lieut. Iqbal 4 for 97)

New Indian Record In 400 M. Freestyle Swim

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

Bimal Chandra, one of India's swimming representatives in the 1948 London Olympiad, set up a new All-India record in the 400 Metres Free style event here this afternoon, completing the distance in five minutes and 32 4|5 seconds. The previous record of five minutes 35 3|5 seconds was established by Sachin Nag at the 1941 All-India Olympics at Lahore.

Eanjib De, an eleven-year old boy completed the one hundred back stroke in one minute 37 2|5 seconds.

The competition was held under the auspices of the Central Calcutta Swimming Club.

Joe Louis Has 33½ Lbs Advantage In Weight

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (PTI-Reuter).

Joe Louis had a weight advantage of thirtythree and a half pounds over Ezzard Charles when the boxers weighed in this afternoon for thier world heavyweight title fight at Yankee Stadium here tonight.

Louis scaled 218 pounds and Charles 184 and a half.

Seers Cup Badminton

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Cricket Club of India and the Bombay Municipal Sports Club were level at the end of first day's play in the Seers Cup Inter-Club Badminton tournament now being played at the Willingdon Sports Club. Each side won one singles each, and the doubles match which will be played tomorrow will decide the result.

The following were the results:—

Ramesh Desai (C.C.I.) beat Ram Panvelkar (Bombay Municipal S. C.) 14-15 18-17 15-7; Jhaveri (C.C.I.) beaten by Bal Bhagwat (Bombay Municipal S. C.) 3-15 2-15.

B. R. Agaskar playing for the Reserve Bank won his singles match against Dadar Parsi Colony Gymkhana's Khambatta. But in this tie also, the result at the end of first day was one match all, and the all important doubles match tomorrow will decide the winner.

The following were the results:—

B. R. Agaskar (Reserve Bank) beat R. Khambatta (D. P. G.); Hiralkar (Reserve Bank) lost to Adi Kavarana (D.P.G.) 15-11 15-2.

Mrs. Rahimtulla's Nafiz Spring Big Surprise

PONTEFRACT, (Yorkshire), Sept. 27, (PTI-Reuter): Nafiz, a two-year-old filly owned by Mrs. Rahimatoola, wife of the High Commissioner for Pakistan, sprang a surprise 21 to one win in the 300 Sterling Minda Handicap run over one mile here today.

In a terrific finish Nafiz, ridden by stable apprentice Jimmy Foy, got up in the last few strides to beat another 25 to one outsider, Brave Man, by a head with the three to one favourite Silver Gram only a neck away third of 17 runners.

Nafiz was bred in Ireland by the owner's father, Sir Sultan Chinoy.

U.N. Membership For Indonesia

RECOMMENDATIONS TO ASSEMBLY

FLUSHING MEADOWS, Sept. 27 (PTI-Reuter).—The Security Council last night recommended that the Republic of Indonesia should become the 60th member of the United Nations. The recommendation which now goes to the General Assembly was unopposed.

The Indian delegate Mr. B. N. Rau who urged the Council to approve of the application said that Indonesia might well be called 'a child of the United Nations' He declared that Indonesia was one of the most important states of the Far East.

The application which now goes to the Assembly was assured of approval.

The Security Council voted not to reopen the Korean question at Tuesday's meeting after the Soviet delegate Jacob Malik had announced he would submit proposals on Korea.

The Council approved of the complaint of aggression in Formosa as a second item on its agenda.

ENQUIRY INTO PAK STERLING RACKET

State Bank Officials Also Involved

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Sept. 27.

The Pakistan Special Police, it is learnt, are making inquiries against some officials of Pakistan State Bank for allegedly having been involved in sterling exchange racket due to which several lakhs of rupees loss have been reported to the Government.

In addition to sterling racket cases so far detected, a large number of such cases are being investigated by the Special Police.

The Special Police staff attached to the State Bank is likely to be increased to cope with the work and carry out proper investigations in the reported cases.

Import Control Enquiry Committee

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27, (UPI): The Import Control Enquiry Committee which started functioning from the second week of July has now commenced its work relating to the collection of views of the trade as well as the officials and Ministries conserned on the policy and administration of import control, and is expected to submit its report to the Government of India by the middle of the next month.

The Committee was appointed early in July with Mr. G. L. Mehta as Chairman and Messrs. Tulsidas Kilachand and D. L. Mazumdar as members to enquire into the working of import control and to recommend measures with a view to improving the efficiency of the import control organization.

Assam Relief Fund

Now Rs. 7,77,857

SHILLONG, Sept 27 (PTI): Contributions to the Assam Governor's Earthquake Relief Fund now total rupees 7,77,857.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON DECEMBER

NEW YORK, Sept. 27

Previous closing	.....	40.66
Today's opening	.....	40.70
Difference	.....	+04
Today's closing	.....	40.47
Difference	.....	—19

Asoka Mehta's Warning

(Continued from page 1)

strike. The present was not an ordinary strike. It was a revolt against the appalling economic condition of the working class in the city. It was, as it were, the birth-pang of a new India coming into existence.

Speaking in a prophetic vein Mr. Mehta said that while the Congress was in power today, the future would see some of the strikers occupying the ministerial gadis. When that happened the loss sustained by the strikers now would be made good in the same way in which the Bardoli peasants who lost all their property in the satyagraha of 1928 were compensated by Sardar Patel when he came into power after freedom had dawned on the country.

STRIKE FRONT

The textile strike continues, without any further development. According to the Director of Publicity, 13 mills were working today with a total complement of 14,465 workers. Of these, six were working fully and seven partially. No incident was reported today.

The rounding up of workers continued today as a result of which 50 more persons were taken into custody. Among them was Mr. S. G. Gowankar, a prominent worker of the Mill Mazdoor Sabha.

A Socialist spokesman said that only one mill was working today fully and three more partially. The rest were all closed.

Mr. G. G. Mahajani, Mr. Raja Kulkarni and Mr. Baburao Jagtap, the three office-bearers of the Mill Mazdoor Sabha who were sentenced today to six months' rigorous imprisonment each, by a presidency magistrate, in a joint statement issued by them just after their conviction complimented the workers on their heroic stand and advised them to continue the struggle till their demands were conceded.

The Socialist Party in a statement condemns the convictions of the three office-bearers and hopes that in spite of privations the workers would carry the strike to a successful conclusion.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the police arrested Mr. B. B. Savant, a Socialist leader.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

Acharya Narendra Deva, Shrimati Kamaladevi, Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and Mr. Asoka Mehta, Socialist leaders, in a joint statement issued here today appealed to trade unions and other categories of employees all over India to contribute to the relief of the striking textile workers of Bombay.

They said: "The strike of textile workers in Bombay has been going for the past six weeks. Over 200,000 workers have taken active part in the strike. The strike of such a long duration involving such a large number of persons has naturally brought hardships to a number of families. Irrespective of one's views on the strike, the claim for relief of women and children of the strikers must receive urgent consideration from all men of goodwill.

"We would like to make a special appeal to the office-going people and to industrial workers to contribute at least one day's income to the textile workers in Bombay in the next few days. We are confident that the appeal will not go without response."

NEXT CONGRESS SESSION

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, Sept. 27.

The Madhya Bharat P. C. C. has extended invitation to hold the next plenary session of the Indian National Congress at Indore. Madhya Bharat has never had an opportunity to hold a Congress session and it is but justified that this weighty claim to hold a session in this State, having about ten million people, is accepted by the Congress Working Committee. This decision will also help the Madhya Bharat Congressmen to forget their differences of superficial and personal nature.

COLOUR PROBLEM IS BEING SOLVED

Dr. Bunche Hopes Bright Future Is Ahead

FLUSHING MEADOW, Sept. 26 (PTI-Reuter).

DR. RALPH BUNCHE, winner of the 1949 Nobel peace prize and a descendant of an American Negro slave, said here that great progress was being made in the solution of the colour problem in the world today.

In a radio interview with the United Nations Correspondents Association last night, Dr Bunche was asked if he thought there was any justification for Communist propaganda about "white imperialism" in Asia.

Dr. Bunche, now Director of the United Nations Trusteeship Department and former Mediator in Palestine, said: "the colour question is still a problem but great progress is being made towards its solution. There is no doubt that the relations of Eastern and Western peoples have not always been good

"Colour and imperialism have often been intermixed but the problem is working itself out.

SITUATION IN EAST

"Many peoples of the East in recent years gained independence such as India Indonesia and the Philippine They have a new dignity.

"In the United States and British territories there has been a considerable advance towards enlightenment in relations between white and non-white people".

There is growing realisation that many critical problems of the world have arisen out of the inability of white societies to approach the non-white peoples with full understanding.

KOREA

"A great advance has been made in this regard. The United Nations has been an important factor in this, with its basis principle which emphasises the equality of all peoples, regardless of race."

On the futre of Korea Dr. Bunche said that country was homogenous and therefore the 38th Paralel was an artificial line which had no meaning.

"It is a boundary which could only be disruptive. The only possible solution for Korea is a unified and united country. Only then could the peaceful future be assured.

"It will be a challenge to the United Nations and the solution will require statesmanship" he said.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage:

4-15 p.m. Vasant Bagan vs Naval Police.

5-15 p.m. Indian Navy A' Indian Navy 'B'.

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel:

4-15 p.m. Wimco S.C. vs Asbestos Cement.

5-15 p.m. Blue Wizards vs Rainbow "A" (Das Cup)

SQUASH

C. C. I. Courts:

5-45 p.m. Junior's semi-finals followed by Women's semi-finals.

6-15 p.m. Men's Singles semi-finals (W.I. Squah).

TABLE TENNIS

P. J. Hindu Gymkhana:

6 p.m. First and Second round Women's Singles.

6-30 p.m. Mixed doubles first and second rounds.

7-15 p.m. Men's doubles first round.

BADMINTON

Willingdon S.C.

6 p.m. Seers Cup Badminton Tournament.

D. H. KAPADIA BEATS SHROFF

Hindu Gymkhana Table Tennis

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

D. H. Kapadia found in S. L. Shroff a stiff opponent, but after conceding 13 and 12 points he won to enter the third round of the men's singles of the P.J. Hindu Gymkhana Open Table Tennis Tournament this evening.

Another interesting match came up for decision and the moody A. S. Amladi struggled even over the last extra points in the third and final set to snatch victory from M. Shinde. The winner won the second set after conceding the first.

MEN'S SINGLES (Second Round)

**D. D. Walawalkar beat D G. Sampat 21-11, 21-13, D. H. Kapadia beat S. L. Shroff 21-13, 21-12; G. Jethanand beat S. B. Bagalkar 21-7, 19-21, 21-15, N. B. Samant beat N. K. Nersey 21-17, 15-21, 21-18, K. Vasant beat K. N. Shah 21-15, 23-21, P. Phiruvengean beat K. Sethia 21-9, 21-16; K. K. Karanjia beat K. H. Rastogi 21-19, 21-17, A. Yakub beat R. Kundaji 21-16, 21-17, Sadanand beat R. M Jhaveri 21-17, 21-16, Y. S. Vyas beat V. B. Jog 21-10, 21-18; A. S. Amladi beat M. Shinde 19-21, 21-19, 24-22, V. V. Patagaokar beat J. E. Dastur 19-21, 27-13, 21-17, C. R. Kelkar beat A. Benjamin 21-15, 21-15, S. B. Jog beat J. V. Kamath 21-1, 21-10.

SHORT COVERING IN STEELS AFTER EARLY DROP

Restricted Business In Mill Shares

BOMBAY, Sept. 27

The Bombay Stock Exchange was again quiet today on further long liquidation influenced by favourable Korean War news. The buying enthusiasm is decreasing on the belief that early end of the war will check inflationary trends in foreign markets.

Tata Steel Defd. Shares opened at Rs. 1732/8 and declined at Rs. 1727/8. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 332/- and quietened at Rs. 331/- Indian Irons opened at Rs. 32/9 and declined at Rs. 32/7 while Bengal Steels opened at Rs. 22/9 and sagged at Rs. 22/7.

Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 940/- and declined at Rs. 935/-. Kohinoor Mill Shares opened at Rs. 314/- and quietened at Rs. 313/-. Simplex Mill Shares opened at Rs. 260/- and declined at Rs. 257/-.

Imperial Bank fully paid shares opened at Rs. 2030/- and declined at Rs. 2017/8 on further liquidation. Scindia Shares opened at Rs. 13/10 and declined at Rs. 13/8. Bombay Burma Shares opened at Rs. 527/8 and declined at Rs. 523/12.

Later on Tata Steel Defd. shares declined at Rs. 1722-8 and rallied at Rs. 1732-8 on short-covering. Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 232. Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 937-8. Scindia shares were quoted at Rs. 13-10 and Indian Irons were placed at Rs. 32-8. Bombay Burmas were quoted at Rs. 525.

Towards the close there was further small short-covering and Tata Steel Defds. improved at Rs. 1742-8 and closed at Rs. 1740. There was good enquiry for Belapur shares and the closing tone of the market was steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES		
Bombay Dyeing (27-8)	942	8
Kohinoor Mills (6) XD	314	12
Svadeshi Mills (12-4)	269	8
Central India Mills (6) XD	244	8
Simplex India Mills (6-8)	259	8
New Great Eastern (3-2)	156	0
Indore	108	12
Gokak (12)	240	4
Century Spinning (15)	252	8
India Bleaching (8)	175	0
Swan (20)	328	8
Finlay Mills (15)	255	0
Morarji (4-8)	171	4
Edward	243	2
Meyer (6)	85	0
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3	1
India United Ord.	11	10 6
India United Defd. (0-2-0)	1	13
Madhusudan (15)	175	0
Podar (9)	130	10
Khatau (5)	170	0
STEELS		
Tata Steel Ord. (16) XD	333	4
Tata Steel Defd. (79-5) XD	1740	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8) XD	139	0
CEMENT		
Associated Cement (6)	166	12
INDUSTRIES		
Burma (12-8)	526	14
Belapur (9)	262	0
Shivrajpur (1-8)	43	8
Scindia Steam (0-8)	13	11
Premier Construction (4)	117	8
Tata Chemical	13	7
Tata Oil (1)	42	0
Indian Iron (6-12)	32	15
Bengal Steel (0-12-0)	22	10
British India Corp. (0-9)	8	14 6
India Copper	2-12-6	
Wimco (11)	233	12
Alcock (28-2)	317	8
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Tata Hydro (3)	158	12
Tata Power (25)	1615	0
Andhra Valley (30)	1442	8

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS		
Elphinstone (5)	59	4
Phoenix (6)	115	0
Indian Mfg. (40)	2950	0
Kurla XD	100	0
Colaba (12)	91	0
New City (11)	160	0
Minerva (12)	133	2
Bradbury	567	8
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	7	12
Bharat (2)	26	0
Mysore Defd. (4) X.D.	162	8
Madhavji (0-12-0)	26	0
Model Mills (12-8)	160	0
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	590	0
Vishnu Cotton (6)	200	0
Western India (40)	3005	0
Standard (15)	245	0
Sholapur (200)	3060	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8-0)	20	1
Hindustan Mills (40) X.D.	3410	0
Tata Mills (2-4)	51	8
Ahmedabad Advance (9)	240	0
Sasoon Silk (2-10) X.D.	35	0
New Union Mills (0-8)	18	8
Madhusudan S (2-8)	32	0
Shrinivas Mills (12-8)	190	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	60	0
Berar	256	4
Victoria Mills	225	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)		
Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	112	8
Ahmedabad New XD	108	0
Surat Electric (5)	136	14
Karachi Electric (2)	127	8
Broach (0-5)	6	1
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10	3
Amalgamated (0-12)	11	8
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	27	0
Poona Electric Supply (5-2)	126	4
Bombay Suburban (3)	147	10
Jalgaon	10	10
BANK SHARES		
Imperial Bank of India (40)	2020	0
Imperial Bank P. (10)	4 93	12
Central Bank (1-8)	83	8
Central New (1-8)	83	8
Bank of India (4)	180	0
Union (0-5)	7	8
Baroda (2-8)	125	8
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	36	0
United Commercial (1-8	45	8
Jaipur Bank (1-8)	30	0
Hindustan Commercial	22	8
Mysore Bank (8)	365	0
Eastern Bank (0-14-9)	90	0
INSURANCE SHARES		
Oriental (125)	4960	0
Empire (10)	580	0
New India (2)	68	8
Jupiter (0-12)	12	0
Vulcan (0-10)	13	2
Indian Mercantile (2)	40	0
Universal Fire	8	14
B.I.C	16	4
Industrial and Prudential	28	4
Neptune	7	0
New Great	18	4
All India General	10	4
RAILWAY SHARES		
C. P. (1-14) XD	111	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES		
Steam (10)	250	0
Bombay Burma New (5)	175	0
Burma (Petrol)	1 9	9
Mackenzie (6)	90	0
Port Canning (3)	52	0
Kemp and Co. (30)	342	4
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	90	0
Industrial Invest Trust (5-12)	80	0
Dharamsey Chemical (4)	57	0
Mukund Iron	5	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	12	0
Alembic (15)	118	12
Supreme Industries	72	8
Bombay Uganda	67	8
Indian Cement (1937)	24	8
Walchand Nagar Industries (15)	162	8
United Motor	28	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	785	0
Hydary Construction	19	2 6
Mahamadi Steam	100	0
Gujerat Motor	26	14
Sardar Carbonic XJ	750	0
Harvey Press	$10	0
Estrella Batteries	39	0
National Rayon	70	8
Bombay Cycle	29	12
Jost Co.	73	12
Digvijay Cement	70	0
PREFERENCE SHARES		
Tata Steel 1st (6) X.D.	195	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1248	-12
Tata Power (7-8)	1348	12
Hydro Electric (7) XD	132	8
Bombay Steamer (6)	220	0
Central India (5)	655	0
Swadeshi Mills	130	0
Vishnu Mills (7)	675	0
Laxmi	268	12
New Great Mills (5-8)	225	0
Podar Mills (4)	95	0
Shrinivas Mills	98	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	108	12
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	345	0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	135	0
Pre Construction First	102	0
Pre Construction 2nd Pref	98	0
Amalgamated	115	0
Habib	72	0
Tata Chemical	138	12
Walchandnagar	128	4
Jupiter	12	10
Supreme	100	0
Meyer	102	8
Mackenzie (first)	92	0
Mackenzie (2)	85	0
Ahmedabad Advance	127	8
Mysore Mill	41	0
Standard	98	0
Madhusudan	12	0
Khatau	99	8
Morarji	94	8
National Rayon	76	0
DEBENTURES		
Andhra 1952	101	4

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

MILLS

Apollo 3 3/1
Bharat 26
B. Dyeing 940 35/10 42/8
C. India 237 39 38 44/8
Century 252/8
Colaba 90
E. Textiles 243/2
Finlay 255
Gokak 24 239 41 40/4
I. U. Defd 1/13 1/13/6 1/13
I. U. Ord. 11/10 11/10/6 11/9 11/10/6
Indore 107/8 8/12
Kohinoor 314/4 12/8 14/12
Laxmi 590
Meyer 85
New Great 156
Podar 130/10
Sassoon Silk 35
Simplex 260 56 60 59/8
Svadeshi 268 67/8 69 67/8 69/8
Swan 328/8
Tata Mills 51/8
B. Steam 250
B. Pref 220
Scindia 13/11 13/8 13/11

BANKS.

Baroda 125/8
Central 84 83/4 83/8
Central New 83/12 83/8
Imperial Old 2025 15 25 20
Imperial New 492/8 98/12 93/12
India 179/8 80
U Commercial 45/8

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad 111/14 12/8
Ahmedabad New 108
Andhra 1445 42/8
Suburban 144/6
Hydro 158/12
Power 1615 17-8 15
New India 68-12 68-4 68-8

STEELS—

B. Steel 22-11 22-5 22-11 22-10 22-14 22-11
I. Iron 32-9 32-10 32-6 32-11
Tata Defd. 1732-8 35 30 35 23-12 42-8 40
„ Ord. 332 32-8 31-8 32 30-8 33-4
„ 1st Pref. 195
„ 2nd Pref 139-4 39

MISCELLANEOUS—

Alcock 316-4 18-12 17-8
A.C.C. 166-8 66-12 66-4 66-12
Belapur 258 63 60 63 62
B.B. Old 527-8 30 23-2 27-8 26-14
„ New 175 76-4 75
B.I.C. 8-15 8-14 8-14-6
B.B. Petrol 1-9-9 1-9-6
Dena Trust 12
Dharamsey 57
I. Copper 2-12 2-11-6 2-12-6
P. Const. 115 16-8 16 17-8
Shivrajpur 42-8 41 43-8
Tata Chem 13-6 13-7 13-4 13-7
„ Oil 42
Walchandnagar 162-8
Wimco 235 33-2 33-12

SPECIAL—

National Rayon Ord 70-8
Broach Elec 6-1
Cooria Mills 99-6 100
Alembic Chem. Ord 118-12
Estrela Batteries Ord. 39

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Sept. 27:

The local bullion market was fairly steady with moderate business. Forward silver opened at Rs. 182/11 and after declining at Rs. 182/10 improved at Rs. 182/14. Ready Mint silver was quoted at Rs. 183 and Bullion bars were placed at Rs. 182/15.

Gold next settlement opened at Rs 112/10 and improved at Rs.112/15. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 112/14 and sovereigns were placed at Rs. 76.

Final quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	181 12 0
Forward	181 13 0
Ready Gold	112 14 0
Forward	112 13 0

Today some transfer business in Tata Steel Defds. was done to list the technical condition of the market. Some business was done at Rs. 1/14.

Indian Cotton Figures

BOMBAY, Sept. 26.

	1950 Bales	1949 Bales
RECEIPTS (BY RAIL AND SEA)		
22nd Sept. to 25th Sept.	9530	988
RECEIPTS (By RAIL AND SEA)		
1st Sept. to 25th Sept.	60464	26728
SHIPMENTS		
22ND SEPT. TO 25TH SEPTEMBER		
Continent	800	934
Coast Ports	1497	749
Total	2297	1683
SHIPMENTS		
1ST SEPT. TO 25TH SEPTEMBER		
Continent	1478	2160
U.S.A.	691	2419
Other Foreign Countries	864	—
Total all Foreign Countries	3033	4579
Coast Ports	22676	1148
Total	25709	5727
TRANSHIPMENT IN BOMBAY HARBOUR		
During the month of August Total	1	416
1st Sept. to 31st August Total	3536	5318

Produce Market Closed

BOMBAY, Sept. 27.

Today being election of the members of the Board of the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange Ltd., the local produce market remained closed.

London Copra Weak

LONDON, Sept. 26:

The copra market was weak in the absence of buyers. Philippines bulk was nominally at 240 dollars and Straits Dutch Eastt Indies F. M. delivered weight was offered at £ 99. Ceylon was indicated at £ 105 all per ton c.i.f. September/October shipment. The coconut oil market was easy. Straits drums was at £ 151-1/2 in bulk at £ 150, Ceylon in drums at £ 153 and in bulk at £ 150, all sellers per ton Oct/Nov. shipment c.i.f.

London Pepper Firm

LONDON, Sept. 26:

The undertone was firm on moderate United States interest but prices were indefinite. Indicated values of Black Lampong were 13 sh., White Muntok 18 sh. 6d. shipping weight and White Sarawak 19 sh. per pound c.i.f. basis ports. Malabar afloat was quoted at 1,550 sh. and September at 1,460 sh. per cwt. United Kingdom.

Alexandria Cotton

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 26.

KARNAK:	
November	95.40—175
January	95.80—110
March	96.00—110
May	96.20—110
July	96.40—110
ASHMOUNI:	
October	85.30—160
December	86.40—170
February	86.90—185
April	87.35—220
June	87.80—215

Rubber Planting	
Bombay Steamer	98 14
Indian Hume Pipe	101 0
OUTSIDE SHARES	
Burma Corporation	3 3 6
New Victoria Mill	2 0
New Victoria Pref	4 0
Phalton (8)	118 12
Gold Mohor (20)	285 0
Sajjan Mills	115 0
Osmanshahi	120 0
Ajam Shahi	110 0
Air Services	4 12
Air India Tata	65 4 0
Hind Motor	6 7
India Steam	7 8
Tata Locomotive	101 12
Killick Industries	126 0

Indian Stock Exchange

BOMBAY, Sept. 27:

Tata Ordinary	332	4 0
Tata Deferred	1743	12 0
Indian Iron	34	11 0
Steel Corpn. of Bengal	22	11 0
Bombay Dyeing	942	8 0
Central India	244	6 0
Gokak	240	10 0
Kohinoor	314	6 0
Simplex	259	8 0
Swadeshi	269	6 0
Tata Power	1615	0 0
Associated Cement	166	14 0
Belapur	262	8 0
Bombay Burma (Old)	526	14 0
Scindia	13	11 0
Central Bank	83	8 0
New India	68	8 0
Tata 2nd Pref.	139	6 0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Sept. 27:

120 Ready Japan	6	2 0
150 Ready Japan	6	2 0
120 Ready Italy	6	2 0
150 Ready Italy	6	2 0
2/40 Staple Sept.	7	4 0
2/40 Staple Oct.	7	3 9

MADRAS SHARE BAZAR

MADRAS, Sept. 27.

The following are todays quotations in the Madras stock exchange market:

SECURITIES: Govt. of India loans three per cent paper 96|9 three per cent 1986 96|4 three per cent 1970|75 99|5 three per cent 1966|68 00|11 Govt. of Travancore three per cent 1952|54 102|5 Govt. of Madras three per cent 1956 100|1 three per cent 1960 98|8|6.

BANKS: Travancore 13|10.

SUGARS AND BREWERIES: Deccan 19 Mysore 46|4 Travancore 6|8 do pref 8|12.

PLANTINGS: Chembra 5|11 Cochin Malabar 6|14 Devashola 16|14 Highland produce 27|10 Kailas 1|9 Kalasa 12|8 Kalpetta 22|8 Malankara 70|8 Midland 7|8, do pref 6|2 Neelamalai 3|6|6 Nelliampathy 1|8 Peermade 56|8 Periakaramalai 32|8 Pullangode 1|2 Puthutthomottam 4|10 Thirumabadi 2|14 T R and T Co 7|8 Vaikundam 11|2.

TEXTILES: Bang woollen 235 Buckingham 141 do pref 186|- Cambodia 12|6 Caimbatore cm 153 do Pioneer 126 Dhanalakshmi 248 Janardhana 86 Lakshmi 75|4 Madura 36|2 Mettur 353 Pankaja 89|8 Radhakrishna 197 Rajalakshmi 82 Ranga vilas 50 Trav Rayons 4|15 do pref 7|12 Trichinopoly 13|10 Vasanta 111|12.

MISCELLANEOUS: Andhra cement 77 India Cement 15|12 do pref 100 Mettur Chem 5|14 do pref 93 Mysore Chem Fert 10|8 Paper 12|4 Spencer 12|6.

Brussels Stocks Improve

BRUSSELS, Sept. 26: On the bourse rubbers were firm today and imparted a better tone to most of the other sections although collieries were irregular under alternate buying and selling. Plantations were sought and foods moved higher, while textiles sohwed a better tendency Other sections were at least maintained.

Renewed Buying On Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

The market ruled slightly better on renewed buying. In sympathy almost all the stocks closed better. The volume of business was fair. Following are today's final transactions upto 3.00 p.m.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Three per cent Govt paper 96|7 s odd lot three per cent loan 1986 96|6 s odd lot three per cent loan 1963|65 99|15 s lots three per cent loan 1970|75 99|4|6.

BANKS: Bengal Central 7|15.

COTTONS: Cawnpore textiles 9|15 Dunbar 160|- New Victoria ordy. 2|-.

COALS: Bengal 536|- Bhalgora 8|1 Bharat Colliery 6|8 s o lot Burrakur 14|- Borrea ordy 38|6 Central India 5|2 Equitable 47|8 exdiv New Beerbhoom 17|- Sendra 14|9 Western Bengal 6|4.

JUTES: Anglo-India 302|- Bally 280|- s lot Belvedere 306|4 ct Champdany 190|- Cheviot 261|- Dalhousie 185|- Ganges 371|4 ct India 166|- s lot Howrah 34|10 National 27|6 Nuddea 82|- Presidency 6|14 Reliance 25|7.

ENGINEERINGS: Braithwaite and Co 9|8 Burn and Co Ordy 308|- small lots Indian Iron 32|10 Indian Standard Wagon 90|4 Jessop and Co. 18|5 Kumardhubi Eng 6|14 Steel Corpn. 22|12.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corpn. 3|4 Indian Copper 2|11 Sone Valley Cement 6|6 Dalmia Cement ordy 6|4 s o lot Alkali and Chemical ordy 14|12 Calcutta Electric 15|7 Angelo Bros 29|4 BIC 8|14 F and C Osler 4|12 Indian National Airways 2|13 Jardine Henderson 166|- Martin Burn 16|8 s lot Rohtas Industry 5|12 British Burma pertol 1|10 Mysore paper 12|6 Shree Gopal paper 12|4 Titaghpur paper 26|15 Assam Saws 8|6 India Steamship 7|10.

SUGARS: Dyer Brewery 12|7 New Savan 7|- Teas East India 18|4 cum div Patrakola 243|- Singtom 4|4 Teen Ali 21|- cum div Tezpore 26|10.

Amsterdam Exchange Quiet

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 26:

A weak unilever 4-3/8 down to 224-5/8 following the issue announcement—adversely affected the rest of the list. An exception was the shippings section which managed to finish showing few changes.

Singapore Pepper Prices

SINGAPORE, Sept. 26:

The pepper market was steady and quiet with sellers advancing ey-godown quiet with sellers advancing ex-godown to 685 while the price of White Muntok remained unchanged at 1,010 dollars per picul, ten tons of black loose was sold at 675.

Paris Bourse Displays Better Sentiment

PARIS, Sept. 26: Favourable Far East war news and expanded buying by an important international banking group created a better sentiment on the bourse here today. Professionals, however, took profits and sent certain sections, like gold minings, slightly lower. But in most cases this selling was well absorbed. French Rentes gained ground while there was a strong demand for German Loans.

N. Y. Silver Sales

NEW YORK, Sept. 26:

About 400,000 ounces were sold in the open market at unchanged level. The trade is now expecting a United States Industrial silver consumption of 110,000,000 ounces for 1950 compared with 90,000,000 last year. At the start of 1950 however the general outlook was for a fair sized decrease compared with 1949. Overall consumption in the United States primarily reflects an increased consumer demand for silver tableware.

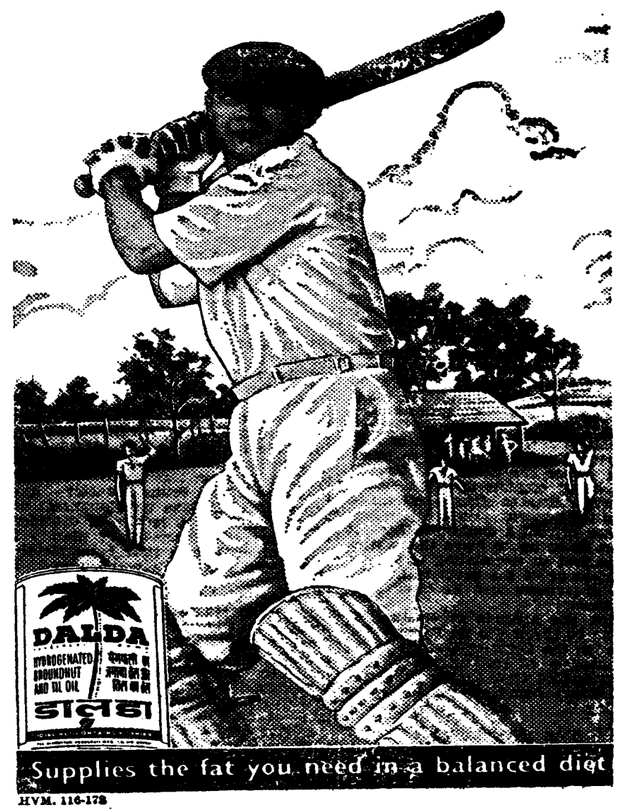
New York Pepper Steady

NEW YORK, Sept. 26:

The market was steady with buying interest only moderate as traders appear to be taking a breathing spell following last week's buying spree. Spot was quoted at 1.98 to 2.00 cents, late September arrival at around 1.95 with mid-October arrival at 1.88 to 1.90 tightening. Meanwhile the trade expects the United States Pepper Market to remain on a steady to firm basis until the new Indian crop starts to move in volume late in the year and due to the fact that Indonesian supplies are practically exhausted. Indian advices continue firm reflecting unfavourable weather there which is curtailing exports.

Following are today's closing prices: Spot 1.98 asked. Old Contract: October 1.78 bid. November 1.84. December 1.80 nom., January 1.65 nom., February 1.55 nom. Sales nil.

NEW CONTRACT: October 1.88 nom., November 1.80 bid, December 1.80 nom., January 1.65 nom., February 1.55 nom. Sales nil. White Spot 3.10 nominal.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AMERICAN MARKETS

INCREASED SELLING IN NEW YORK COTTON

Wall Street Market Easy

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

Opening declines were comfortably extended reflecting considerable liquidation in near October prompted by the issuance of an unexpected large number of notices together with increased hedging.

Part of the selling was attributed to continued favourable Korean news and prospects of heavier selling against both CCC and newcrop cotton. Pressure subsequently eased and prices rallied partly on improved mill demand and shortcovering. Meanwhile attracting attention was the federal reserve board recommendation for greater farm production and increased sales of government owned commodities to halt the inflationary spiral.

In the afternoon prices fluctuated erratically reflecting alternate flurries of millbuying and shortcovering against hedging and liquidation together with further eveningup in near October. Some late selling was possibly influenced by the favourable features of the weekly weather report together with softness of securities. The market closed barely steady with sales at 230,000 bales.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

New York Cotton
NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

October	40.86
December	40.66
March	40.67
May	40.32
Middling spot	42.00

New York Cotton December Highest 40.87 at 12-42. Lowest 40.60 at 10.47.

Wall Street Market

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

The stock market on balance this morning relinquished mild ground after an initial attempt to drive prices generally higher was dampened by a rather steady stream of corrective profit-taking and other offerings. Price changes eitherway were mainly fractional with losses holding the edge. Support was noticeable for peacetime issues notably televisions, foods, utilities, publishings, tobaccos and buildings but elsewhere numerous buyers refrained from extending commitments. At noon the averages were industrials 225.51 and rails 67.72. Issues on the downward side increased in number as moderate but persistent selling chipped away values.

In the final hour the market was mostly fractions to one dollar or more lower under the leadership of heavy industry shares and rails. Atchison spurted more than two points from the day's low on good dividend news but soon lost most of the temporary improvement.

Sellers increased pressure in late dealings and pushed the market to new lows for the day at losses mostly ranging to two dollars or more. The outlook for an early successful conclusions of the Korean war was regarded in various quarters as possibly moderating the speed of armament programme and thereby bringing some abatement to inflationary pressures. The market closed easy.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Amerex Holding Co.	36 3/4
Chase National Bank	38
Firestone Tyre	72 3/8
Ingersoll Rand	72
National City Bank	44 1/4
Sinclair Oil	29 3/4
Socony Vacuum	23 1/4
Texas Co.	73 3/4
Union Carbide	46 1/2
U. S. Smelting	47 5/8
Western Union	38 7/8

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day 2,280,000 Highest and lowest U. S. Steel trading prices were 38 5/8 and 37 3/4 respectively.

CHICAGO GRAINS QUIET

CHICAGO, Sept. 26: Grain prices came under pressure of hedging and commission house selling partly influenced by reports of clearing weather and somewhat higher temperature over the mid-west grain belt and favourable Korean developments. In the export department Holland was credited with buying 5,000 tons soyabeans and marketing for an additional 10,000 tons while the U.K. reportedly purchased an estimated 40 to 50 thousand tons Canadian wheat for October clearance. Soyabeans eventually recovered partly in buying credited to exporters with a report of sales around 10,000 tons to Germany with that country marketing for additional supplies. Denmark was also reported in the market for soyabeans

CHICAGO WHEAT

December 2.23-1/4 March 2.27.3-8 May 2.27-3/8 July 2.14.3/8.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

The Mission Fails: Sir Owen Returns

(Continued from Page 5)

agreement between India and Pakistan it now lies in partition and in some means of allocating the Valley rather than in an overall plebiscite.

The reasons for this may be shortly stated.

NEW PROBLEM

The State of Jammu and Kashmir is not really a unit geographically, demographically or economically. It is an agglomeration of territories brought under the political power of one Maharajah. That is the unity it possesses. If, as a result of an overall plebiscite, the State as an entirety passed to India, there would be large movements of Muslims and another refugee problem would arise for Pakistan who would be expected to receive them in very great numbers. If the result favoured Pakistan, a refugee problem although not of such dimensions would arise for India, because of the movement of Hindus and Sikhs. Almost all this would be avoided by partition. Great areas of the State are unequivocally Muslim. Other areas are predominantly Hindu. There is a further area which is Buddhist. No one doubts the sentiment of the great majority of the inhabitants of these areas. The interest of the poeple, the justice as well as the permanence of the settlement, and the imperative necessity of avoiding another refugee problem all point to the wisdom of adopting partition as the principle of settlement, and of abandoning that of an overall plebiscite. But, in addition, the economic and geographic considerations point in the same direction. The difficulty in partitioning the State is to form a sound judgment where the line should be drawn.

FIXING THE LIMITS

Geographical Features Can't Be Ignored

While what I have said deals broadly with the State as a whole, it is by no means easy to fix the limits on each side. That is because it is necessary that the territory allocated to each side should be continuous in itself and should be contiguous with that country, because there are pockets of people whose faith and affiliations are different from those of people by whom they are cut off, because the changes in the distribution of population as the result of the troubles cannot be completely ignored and because geographical features remain important in fixing what may prove an international frontier.

I shall not deal with the matter with more particularity and I say so much only in case the Security Council should be of opinion that it should take further steps to effect a settlement between the parties.

But for myself, I doubt whether it may not be better to leave the parties to themselves in negotiating terms for the settlement of the problem how to dispose of Jammu and Kashmir between them.

So far, the attitude of the parties has been to throw the whole responsibility upon the Security Council or its representatives of settling the dispute notwithstanding that except by agreement between them there was no means of settling it.

THE INITIATIVE

When actual fighting was going on between them it was natural, if not necessary, that the Security Council and the Commission as its delegate should intervene between them and propose terms to stop the hostilities. But when this was done to the extent of stopping open hostilities and the question came to be how to settle the rival claims to Kashmir the initiative was still left with the Security Council and the Commission. The whole question has now been thoroughly discussed by the parties with the Security Council, the Commission and myself and the possible methods of settlement have been exhaustively investigated.

It is perhaps best that the initiative should now pass back to the parties. At all events I am not myself prepared to recommend any further course of action on the part of the Security Council for the purpose of assisting the parties to settle between them how the State of Jammu and Kashmir is to be disposed of.

The continued maintenance of two armies facing one another across a cease-fire line is another matter. A danger to peace must exist while this state of things continues.

Except for mutal distrust and fear one of another there is no reason why the two countries should go on maintaining armies separate only by the cease-fire line.

It is a boundary which might be kept by check posts and the like in the same way as any frontier between countries at peace. It is hard to believe that the Indian and Pakistan Chiefs of Staff would have any difficulty in arranging for a concurrent reduction of forces or in effecting the necessary change in the manner in which the cease-fire line is held, if they were instructed by their respective Governments to meet for the purpose. Before leaving the sub-continent I addressed to the Prime Ministers severally a request (SEE APPENDIX) that this should be done. It is a matter in which the Security Council is directly concerned because it involves a proximate danger to peace.

RECOMMENDATION

I recommend that the Security Council should press the parties to reduce the military strength holding the cease-fire line to the normal protection of a peace time frontier.

In the meantime, it is my recommendation that the party of United Nations Military Observers be retained on the cease-fire line. They cannot continue there indefinitely but after a time the question of their withdrawal might be settled in consultation with the two Governments.

SD/- OWEN DIXON
United Nations Representative
15 September 1950
for India and Pakistan

Attached to this report are the following documents:

1. Telegram dated 15 August 1950 from me to the Prime Minister of India.
2. Telegram dated 16 August 1950 from the Prime Minister of India to me.
3. Telegram dated 18 August 1950 from me to the Prime Minister of India.
4. Letter dated 23 August 1950 in the same form from me to the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan.
5. Reply dated 27 August 1950 from the Prime Minister of India to me.

Sd. OWEN DIXON

DIFFICULTIES FACED IN PAKISTAN

Several Hurdles Crossed

APPENDIX

(a) Telegram dated 15th August, 1950, from the United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan to the Prime Minister of India.

I have encountered a great many difficulties in Karachi but they have now been resolved.

Pakistan continues to stand unequivocally on the position that under the agreed resolutions of August 13, 1948, January 5, 1949, and March 14, 1950, the decision of the destination of the State of Jammu and Kashmir is to be by an impartial plebiscite. For that reason, the Prime Minister has expressed to me the unwillingness of his Government to receive or consider any alternative proposal or plan. I have informed him that I completely understood Pakistan's position and I have assured him that neither I nor any other authority of the United Nations would regard him or his Government as in the least degree derogating from or prejudicing that position if he complies with the request I have made to him to examine and take into consideration a plan which I am ready to prepare and submit, although it is of an alternative character.

I have said that I believe that until I have exhausted all possible methods of settlement I have not completed the discharge of my functions. I have said to him that if Pakistan refused on the ground stated to join in the consideration of the intended plan she would, in my opinion, be wanting in the fulfilment of the duty which rests upon both countries to give willing consideration to any plan put forward as containing a possibility of reconciling the conflict between the two countries and thus avoiding the dangers to which the continuance of the conflict exposes both of them.

I further told him that I was unable to understand how anyone could regard him as weakening his reliance upon the agreed resolutions which state that the question of the accession of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to India or Pakistan would be decided through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite, for no better reason than because he complied with a request from me to give me his willing consideration to the possibility of solving by some alternative the very grave problem which exists.

On the faith of these assurances, he has agreed to comply with my request.

Pakistan is ready to attend the conference on the footing that the presence in my intended plan of a provision for a limited plebiscite will not prove an insuperable objection. Pakistan, however, fears that the conference will break down because India will object to the provisions I will include to secure the fairness of the plebiscite and its freedom from any suspicion of intimidation.

I do not share this fear myself because I received the impression in Delhi that India recognises that any plan I prepare will necessarily contain provisions which will ensure that the will of the inhabitants of the plebiscite area is freely expressed, uninfluenced by the presence of troops or by the fear of consequences or by other apprehensions and that in all other respects the plebiscite is fairly conducted.

I believe it was also recognised in Delhi that provisions such as I have in mind, operating in a limited plebiscite area, are not open to the objections which might be made to them if they applied throughout the whole State of Jammu and Kashmir.

ADVANCE INFORMATION

It would be unfortunate, however, if you were to attend a meeting in Karachi only to find that you could not consider the plan on its merits as a whole because you objected to the particular provisions which I felt it necessary to adopt to secure the plebiscite from any suspicion that it was not free and fair. I think, therefore, that I should inform you in advance that my plan will include a provision for the setting up, in the limited plebiscite area, of an administrative body to carry on in that area the functions of government until the poll is declared. The Chairman will be the Plebiscite Administrator or his representative. There will be other United Nations Officers. They will be persons of administrative experience and it will be their function to carry on the administration of government in the limited area and not to frame any new policies. Their powers will be ample to exclude from the area all troops of every description.

If they decide that for any purpose troops are necessary the parties must provide them upon request. Their powers will also enable them to secure equality to India and Pakistan in any right granted to lay their views before the people and in other respects.

I have stated this because I do not wish to hold a meeting which is bound to be nothing but a formality. If you are of the opinon that the inclusion in my plan of such provisions in order to secure the freedom and fairness of the plebiscite makes it impossible for you to accept the plan even after considering it as a whole and that a meeting would, therefore, be futile, I will be grateful if you will so inform me. Otherwise it only remains for me to set about the preparation of my plan and that will occupy me for about four days from the receipt of your reply. After that I should like to convene a meeting in Karachi at the earliest date convenient to you. When I knew what date would suit you, it would be then necessary for me to consult Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan as to its being convenient to him.

"NOVEL PROPOSAL"

Nehru Expresses Surprise

(b) TELEGRAM DATED 16 AUGUST 1950 FROM THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTATIVE FOR INDIA AND PAKISTAN.

Thank you for your message of the 15th which I received today. I have given its contents anxious thought and am communicating to you frankly my considered reactions to it. I must confess to you that your message surprised me greatly. The main proposal in it in regard to condition governing plebiscite is completely novel and has not been previously mentioned at any stage during last two years or more. (This is a mistake. In fact, if it matters, a like proposal was put forward with reference to the over-all plebiscite at the meeting with the Prime Ministers in Delhi of 20th-24th July 1950. In February 1948, a similar prosal was made informally and it was attacked by Sheikh Abdullah in a speech before the Security Council. Further the resolution of 21st April, 1948, contains provisions amounting practically to the same thing. O.D.)

OVER-ALL PLEBISCITE

2. We have not opposed at any time an over-all plebiscite for the State as a whole but you made some alternative suggestions because you came to the conclusion that there were no prospects of an agreement as to conditions preliminary to such a plebiscite. On this basis I informed you that India was prepared to discuss alternative plan involving partial plebiscite provided Pakistan was also prepared to do so.

3. We have always recognised that any plan for a plebiscite should be such that the people concerned would be enabled to express their feelings freely and without fear. But your present proposal of setting up a new administrative body to carry on the functions of government is entirely opposed to our basic stand on the Kashmir issue.

None of us here got the impression during our talks with you in Delhi that anything like this was in your mind. All that we discussed was the conditions governing the over-all plebiscite.

What you have suggested now goes far beyond anything that we could possibly consider or accept or what, in my view, the requirements of a fair and impartial plebiscite would justify. Your proposals would involve the supersession of the lawful government of the State for a period. We cannot agree to this in any way and for ony period.

4. Your proposal envisages the participation of Pakistan in the plebiscite and the calling in of Pakistan troops. Both would, in effect, constitute a surrender to aggression

5. It has always been our view that in the event of a plebiscite, the people of Kashmir should decide their future for themselves. Kashmiris who have gone out of the State should, of course, be entitled to return for this purpose. But I do not think that others have any claim to participate in a plebiscite campaign.

SECURITY

6. Whatever steps may be taken, we have made it clear that the Security of the State cannot be endangered. We have had painful experience of aggression and we cannot afford to take further risks of this kind. On no account can we permit any Pakistan troops to enter the plebiscite area.

7. Before concluding, I should like to make one further observation. In paragraph 1 of your message you say that for certain reasons the Prime Minister of Pakistan has expressed to you the unwillingness of his Government to receive or consider any alternative proposal or plan. Later on, you say that Pakistan is ready to attend the conference on the footing that the presence in your intended plan of a provision for limited plebiscite will not prove an insuperable objection. There seems to be contradiction between two positions and I am puzzled. This hardly justifies any optimism regarding genuineness of desires of Pakistan to seek settlement on basis of alternative principles of partial plebiscite.

8. There are many other aspects of this matter which deserve consideration But I do not wish to lengthen this reply. Should you however, come to Delhi, I would be glad to explain our position fully to you to avoid any possibility of any misunderstanding.

LEGAL STAND OF DIVIDED PARTS

Vote Of Inhabitants

(c) TELEGRAM DATED 18TH AUGUST, 1950 FROM THE UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTATIVE FOR INDIA AND PAKISTAN TO THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA.

Thank you for your message sent August 16th. I had not thought that in a plan for partition, a provision for setting up in a limited plebiscite area an administrative body to carry on the functions of government in that area during the period of the plebiscite could be opposed to any stand previously taken by India.

Once the territory of the State of Jammu and Kashmir outside the limited area is divided under such a plan between India and Pakistan, each obtains an independent legal title to the part allotted to it. The occupation by Pakistan of the territory allotted to her would be in virtue of the title which partition would give her and could not be described as that of an aggressor.

Which party to the partition is to have the area reserved for the plebiscite would, under such a plan, depend upon the vote of the inhabitants instead of the immediate operation of the agreement and I do not understand how, in such a settlement, the doctrine that Pakistan is an agressors having no legitimate interest could continue to applv.

POWERS

The U.N. body with the Plebiscite Administrator at its head would derive its powers from the Government of the State, in the same way as might any other Provincial or District Administration. Elsewhere in the State the existing State Government would exercise its full authority except in the territory allocated in the partition to Pakistan. In many respects the ordinary working of the machinery of the State would go on in the plebiscite area, but the U.N. Administration would be in control.

The view that the lawful government of the State would be superseded does not appear to me to take sufficient account of these considerations or of the relative size of the area involved. When at the Conference between yourself, the Prime Minister of Pakistan and myself at Delhi I put forward the proposal that to ensure the freedom and fairness of the overall plebiscite the government of the State should be temporarily entrusted to a body of administrators representing the United Nations you advanced similar objections. But apart altogether from the answers to them which I then submitted to you, they do not appear to me to apply to partition and a vote in a limited area.

I have insisted always that the freedom of the plebiscite from intimidation or unfairness and from suspicion of intimidation or unfairness must be secured at all hazards and I believe that I have made it clear that I think that very real dangers of that kind exist from which it must be guarded. The establishment of a temporary administrative body of the United Nations in a limited area to insure the removal of all suspicion that the vote is not free and fair appears to me to be both necessary and just and not to go beyond what in the circumstances is justified for the purpose of safeguarding the plebiscite.

It is hardly necessary to tell you how unfortunate I feel the difference in our standpoint to be. I will gladly come to Delhi as you suggest so that any possibility of misunderstanding may be avoided. I shall fly down on Saturday morning.

MUTUAL REDUCTION OF FORCES

Obligations Pointed Out

(d) LETTER DATED 23 AUGUST 1950 IN THE SAME FORM FROM THE UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTATIVE FOR INDIA AND PAKISTAN TO THE PRIME MINISTERS OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN.

It appears to me that independently of any determination of the question of the destination of the State of Jammu and Kashmir or of any part of it, an obligation rests upon both the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan to make a mutual reduction of the armed forces of the respective countries in the territory of that State, so as to remove the danger to peace which must continue while the two armies face each other across a cease fire line.

I have found it impossible to bring about any agreement upon the substantive dispute between the two Governments whether that dispute be regarded as one concerning the taking of a plebiscite by which the inhabitants will settle the fate of the State or more widely as one concerning the fate of the State.

But in my opinion that is no reason why the two countries should continue to maintain opposed armies in position separated only by a cease-fire line. The line may be sufficiently kept by check posts and such other measures as are commonly adopted upon an inland frontier between two countries at peace for the purpose of preventing or controlling entry and exit. Nothing but a common plan of a military character is needed to bring about such a state of affairs. It appears to me to be entirely a military matter to be arranged between the Chiefs of Staff of the two countries.

I, therefore, have the honour to request that you will poin with the Government of Pakistan/India in causing a meeting of the Chiefs of Staff of the two countries to be held for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for bringing about the required change in the manne in which the cease-fire line is held and reducing, accordingly, the military forces now serving in the State of Jammu and Kashmir on behalf of the respective countries. I request that this meeting should be held within a fortnight.

VOLUNTARY OFFER OF REDUCTION

India's Stand Explained

(E) REPLY DATED 27 AUGUST 1950 FROM THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTATIVE FOR INDIA AND PAKISTAN.

Thank you for your letter of the 23rd August. I have gone into your suggestion with my Military Advisers. We do not consider that it is desirable now to arrange a meeting of Chiefs-of-Staff of India and Pakistan. But we are prepared to reduce, of our own accord, the strength of Indian Forces now in Jammu and Kashmir by twenty to twenty-five per cent. The suggestion that the Cease-fire Line may be maintained merely by using check-posts and other similar measures, do not appear to be feasible. So long as the Kashmir dispute is not settled, effective measures are necessary to ensure the security of the State against possible aggression.

If, as we hope, Pakistan also desires a settlement of the dispute by peaceful means, there should be no danger of incidents along Cease-fire Line that might endanger peace, and United Nations Observers can help in the loyal observance by both sides of the Cease-fire Agreement.

Letter dated September 15, 1950 from the United Nations representative for India and Pakistan to the President of the Security Council transmitting his report.

15th September, 1950.

Sir,

I address this letter to you as President of the Security Council and with it I hand to you in that capacity a report to the Security Council of the manner in which I have attempted to carry out the duties committed to me by the resolution adopted by the Council on 14th March, 1950.

The presentation of this report is the final step in discharge of my functions under the resolution and I beg to request a formal termination by the Security Council of my position as United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) OWEN DIXON.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb, K.C.M.G., C.B.,
President of the Security Council,
United Nations,
Lake Success.

(*The map referred to in this document will be submitted as an Annex at a later date.)

Special Tribunal Has Wide Powers

MACKENNA'S PLEA IN MINISTERS' CASE

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Sep. 27 (PTI).—Mr. B J. M. Mackenna, continuing his arguments before a division bench of the Hyderabad High Court today on the appliecation he had filed for the issue of a writ of prohibition against the Special Tribunal at Trimulgherry, said that the powers vested in the Chief Minister of Hyderabad under the Special Tribunals Regulation were so wide that they were capable of abuse

He stated that the Chief Minister could direct the Special Tribunal to try a particular person charged with a criminal offence under the regulation and could allow another person charged with the same offence to be tried by an ordinary court of law, thus infringing the fundamental rights guaranteed under article fourteen of the Indian Constitution.

Mr. Mackenna stated that the recent promulgation of an amendment to to the Special Tribunals regulation providing for the exclusion of a particular person involved in a criminal case and trial of the rest in the same case, was peculiar and there was no such provision in the Hyderabad criminal procedure code.

PURPOSE

Mr. Mackenna added that this amendment was purposely made to excuse the absence of Nawab Deen Yar Jung (former Director-General of Police, Hyderabad) one of the accused, who is now ailing, and to enable the Special Tribunal to proceed with the trial of the remaining accused in the "Ministers case".

IN A CHINA SHOP

By Taurus

DESPITE the many books of quotations that litter the bookshops, it is very difficult to track the thing you want when you want it. I have for years been haunted by two quotations which, if anyone can help me, I shall be glad to have traced to their exact but so far elusive place. The first of these should be in Browning's "Ring and the Book".

Half the rascaldom of Rome
Was up in arms for hearth and Home

But where exactly? Most people I approach tell me that Browning is not their meat. Many are shocked that a man like me who is more plodding than brilliant, should be stumped by a passage which occurs in a known poem; poems, after all, they say, are short pieces. And a few offer to spend the week-end looking up the passage but never refer to it again

The second is in Dante—translation, of course—and it runs

The sword of Heaven is not in haste to strike,
Nor yet doth linger

Most people begin by telling me that I have got the author wrong and that it must be Milton; only they end by saying that the quotation too is wrong. They would read it as "the two-handed engine at the door, stands ready to smite once and smite no more." But this is certainly not what I am after. Years ago I chanced on these lines in Dante, omitted to mark the page on the fly-leaf, and have been at a loss to trace it ever since.

Certainly, in the matter of quotations, it is not always true to say, Seek and ye shall find. But very often the elusive lines carry you into a delightful hour or two among the books. I am not sure that I altogether approve of the book of quotations which classifies under "Murder" all the things that are quotable relating to the theme or which even tells us under "Shape" that the title of a book by H. G. Wells is "Shape of Things to Come." Sometimes a jumbled piece will baffle one for days. I once did miracles with an inspired jumble which baffled all my friends.

The cricket chirrups on the hearth.

And horse and rider reel.

This had the little authentic touch that puts people guessing, and it was untraceable because it was not a single quotation but two, even though both were from Tennyson.

You will wonder why I have gone off on this literary ramble and, if you were averagely suspicious of your fellowman, you will assume that it is just showing-off. And as usual you will be wrong. The fact is there has been an awful pother in the office over Lovelace's lines on stone-walls and prison bars which the fitful humourist who writes an allegedly funny third leader, attributed a few days ago to Confucius. This piece of deliberate mis-attributing has roused more interest than the profoundest truths uttered in recent times. We began the day with an angry protest that we had given to Confucius what we owed to "Lovelock"; and the rest of the time has been spent in warding off literary experts who are anxious to give his due to Milton or to Shelley or to Byron. I hope this will be a salutary lesson to the fellow as nothing is so annoying as to have to explain that a joke is a joke for a' that. I, in particular, have reason to be happy about it all because there was about the man an attitude of presumptuous rivalry which irked my sensitive spirit and nearly made my position untenable.

Crisis Developing In Calcutta Jute Trade

MILLS REFUSE TO BUY

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27, (PTI).

A FRESH crisis seems to be developing in the jute trade in Calcutta as a result of the refusal on the part of the mills to buy bimli and mesta varieties in pucca bales "under any circumstances" from September 18, it was learnt here today.

The Calcutta Jute Balers' Association has already drawn the attention of the Commerce Minister of the Government of India to this situation and has requested Government to see that the mills buy bimli and mesta varieties, whether they are pucca or kutcha, and also that they do not buy jute directly or indirectly elsewhere at prices higher than the maximum fixed.

The Association has also approached the Government of West Bengal requesting them to intervene in the matter so that an amicable settlement could be reached in the near future between the mills and the balers regarding the purchase of bimli and mesta jute.

A spokesman of the Jute Balers' Association said here today that while refusing to purchase bimli and mesta varieties from the balers, the mills, at the same time, continued to buy jute in Calcutta and through upcountry agencies at prices higher than the maximum fixed by the Government. The balers and sellers in India were, therefore, unable to procure jute through mofussil agencies and most of them consequently remained idle.

FRESH AGREEMENT

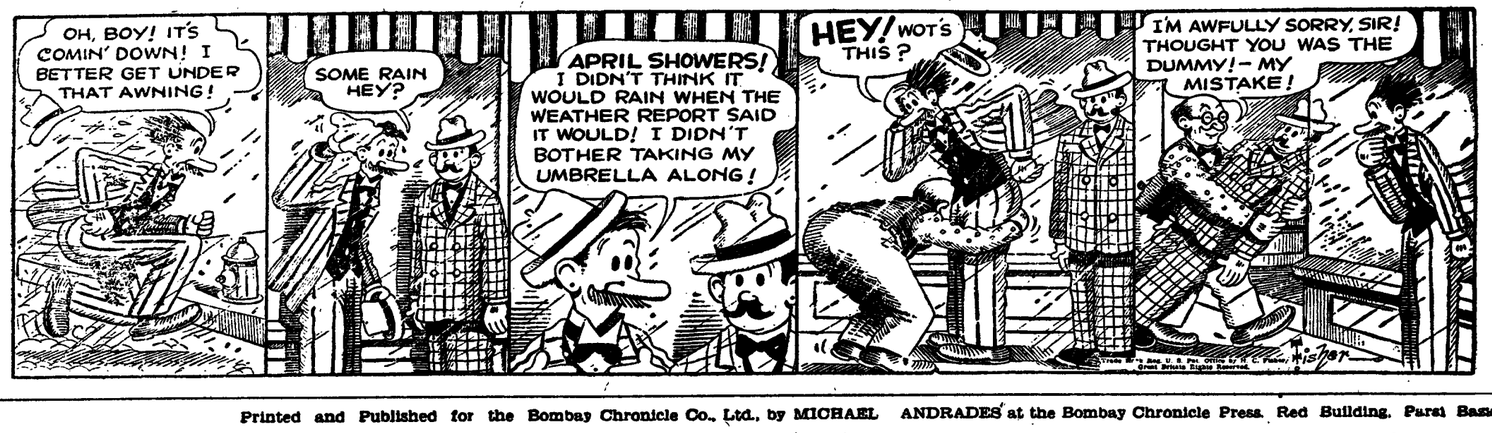
Meanwhile, the presence in Calcutta, since yesterday, of two leading members of the Pakistan Jute Board—Mr. G. M. Farouque and Mr. M. A. Ispahani—is lending support to the rumour current in jute circles that a fresh agreement was going to be discussed between the Pakistan Jute Board and the Indian Jute Mills Association regarding the purchase of raw jute by the latter from Pakistan.

Mr. H. P. Bagaria, Chairman of the East India Jute and Hessian Exchange, Calcutta, in a statement today said that recently the Pakistan Jute Board had made a show of fixing minimum prices and of buying certain varieties of jute to steady the market.

MADRAS ZAMINDARY: The abolition of zamindary in Madras State would cost Government roughly about Rs. 25 crores, inclusive of compensation, survey and expenditure on necessary staff, Mr. C. A. Ramakrishnan, Director of Settlements, stated on September 27.

MUTT AND JEFF—April Showers Bring Forth The Dummies

BY BUD FISHER


OH, BOY! IT'S COMIN' DOWN! I BETTER GET UNDER THAT AWNING!
SOME RAIN HEY?
APRIL SHOWERS! I DIDN'T THINK IT WOULD RAIN WHEN THE WEATHER REPORT SAID IT WOULD! I DIDN'T BOTHER TAKING MY UMBRELLA ALONG!
HEY! WOT'S THIS?
I'M AWFULLY SORRY, SIR! THOUGHT YOU WAS THE DUMMY!—MY MISTAKE!
Bud Fisher

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